

Proceedings and Transactions of

The Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference,

(Hyderabad-Session)

Osmania University,

DECEMBER, 1941

PART I

THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY PRESS,
HYDERABAD-DECCAN

1945

PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS
OF
THE ELEVENTH ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE,
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD-DN.,
December, 1941.

PART I.

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First Row from left to right:

- 1 Rev Father H. Heras, 2 Dr I. J. Tataporwala, 3 Dr H. C. Ray, 4 Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, 5 Sartaj Dastur Noshirwan, 6 Sir Mohanlal Vakub, 7 Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswamy Iengar, 8 Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswamy Iengar, 9 Prof Qari Mohammad Husain, 10 Mr Ghulam Yazdani, 11 Hon'ble Sir Claude Henry Gidney, 12 His Excellency Col. 13 Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, 14. Lady Tasker, 15 Hon'ble Sir Theodore Tasker, 16 Nawab Shawkat Jung Bahadur, 17 Dr. M. Nizamuddin 18 Dr Abdus Sattar Siddiqi, 19 Dr M. Shahidullah, 20 ...



PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS
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THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL
CONFERENCE, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY,
HYDERABAD-DECCAN.

December, 1941.

PART I.

Preface.

When the Seventh Session of the All-India Oriental Conference was being held at Baroda in 1933, Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, the General Secretary, wrote to Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, the Director of Archaeology, on behalf of the All-India Oriental Conference to approach His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government with the request that the Conference be invited to hold its next session at Hyderabad under the auspices of the Osmania University. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani sent this proposal to the Registrar, Osmania University. Dr. A. H. Mackenzie, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, after obtaining the requisite data and consulting various Government Departments, submitted the proposal to the Osmania University Council. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur and the Rt. Hon'ble the Chancellor, Sir Akbar Hydari, the President of the Council, sanctioned the proposal and it was finally resolved that in accordance with His Exalted Highness' gracious Firman, the All-India Oriental Conference be invited to hold its next Session at Hyderabad in 1939. With the approval of the Government an invitation was sent to Trivandrum where the Ninth Session was being held in December 1937; this was gratefully accepted by the Executive Committee and the Council of the Conference.

Dr. M. Nizamuddin, Head of the Department of Persian, Osmania University, was elected as Local Secretary for the Tenth Session to be held at Hyderabad in December 1939 under the auspices of the Osmania University. Later, on the recommendation of the Government, Mr. Ghulam Yazdani was elected the General President of the session.

The Osmania University, in collaboration with the Political and Archaeological Departments, carried out the arrangements for the forth-coming Session and formed a Local Reception Committee, a Working Committee and other Sub-committees. The First Bulletin of the Conference was issued in January 1939 and invitations for delegation were sent to almost all the important institutions of oriental studies in the East and West, with the result that the response to our appeal was most enthusiastic and great hopes were expressed for the success of the Hyderabad Session under the patronage of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. As many learned institutions of international repute promised to send their representatives to attend the Conference. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor's appeal for membership of the Reception Committee also received a generous response from the local officials and other enlightened persons of the State.

The work of the Local Working Committee was in full swing and the Second Bulletin was about to be issued, when suddenly the War broke out in September 1939. H E H. the Nizam's Government with great reluctance decided to postpone the session to be held under the auspices of the Osmania University in December 1939, and on the 17th of September 1939 informed the General Secretary of the Conference of their decision and added that "the University and His Exalted Highness' Government will be glad to renew their invitations to the Conferences when normal conditions are happily restored after the cessation of hostilities". Hence all local arrangements had to be stopped and the committees dissolved. In the meantime the Executive Committee of the Conference changed the venue and decided to hold the Tenth Session at Tirupati in March 1940. H. E. Highness' Government condescended to their proposal and sanctioned an extra grant for the Tirupati Session, besides paying the expenses of the local establishment and arrangements of the Tenth Session which came to O.S. Rs. 1,234-13-4=B.G. Rs. 1,058-6-11. The subscription of 110 registered members amounting to B.G. Rs. 1,099-4-6 and the relative files were returned to the new Local Secretary, Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar at Tirupati. Thus

the systematic preparations that were made for the Hyderabad Session were actually utilised for the Tirupati Session.

The Executive Committee of the Conference, at a later stage, again represented the matter of renewal of the invitation to the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam. Upon this the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Executive Council, issued orders for the renewal of the invitation and for holding the next Session in December 1941 at Hyderabad under previous arrangements and grants on a smaller scale. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference held on 23rd of March 1940 at Tirupati gratefully accepted the invitation of the Government and re-elected Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, Director of Archaeology, as the General President and Dr. M. Nizam-uddin as the Local Secretary of the Eleventh Session to be held at Hyderabad under the auspices of the University in December 1941.

All arrangements were started afresh. The Reception Committee, the Local Working Committee and several other Sub-committees were again formed which carried on the work with great zeal. The First Bulletin and the Appeal for representation were issued by the Local Secretary in March 1941. Similarly the Pro Vice-Chancellor's Appeal was also received with great enthusiasm by the nobles, officials, learned people, and enlightened citizens of the State. In the meanwhile, the Indian History Congress was also invited to hold its annual session at Hyderabad in December 1941, under the auspices of Osmania University. It was arranged that the All-India Oriental Conference and the Indian History Congress should hold their sessions in the third week of December for the convenience of members attending both the Conferences. Owing to the international situation it was proposed that the invitation should be restricted to India only. We, therefore, regret that invitations could not be sent to institutions and scholars abroad. But the response from all the Oriental institutions in India was very cordial. The Government of India, the British Indian Universities, and the States sent their representatives from almost all the Departments connected with Oriental studies and members registered their names from all parts of India. Thus the Hyderabad local organisation was practically engaged with the arrangements of two sessions except for a short period of six months during which the postponed session was held at Tirupati.

**LOCAL ORGANISATION
OF
THE ELEVENTH ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE,
HYDERABAD SESSION, DECEMBER 1941.**

PATRON

His Exalted Highness Lieutenant-General Sipah Salar Asaf Jah,
Muzaffar-ul-Mulk wal-Mamalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Dawlah
NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR,
Fateh Jung, Sultan-ul-Ulum, Faithful Ally of the British Government,
G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

VICE-PATRON

His Excellency Colonel
SIR AHMAD SAID KHAN BAHADUR,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D., Nawab of Chhatari,
Chancellor, Osmania University, President, Executive Council,
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

THE HON'BLE NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR,
Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Education & Finance Member,
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Prof. Qazi Mohamad Husain, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab.),
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.

LOCAL SECRETARY

Dr. M. Nizamuddin, Ph.D. (Cantab.),
Head of the Department of Persian, Osmania University.



Patron

**HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, SIPAH SALAR
ASAFAJAH, MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL MAMALIK, NIZAM-UL-MULK,
NIZAM-UD-DAWLAH, NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR,
FATEH JUNG, SULTAN-UL-ULUM, FAITHFUL ALLY OF THE
BRITISH GOVERNMENT, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
NIZAM OF HYDERABAD
AND BEFRAR.**

HOSTS.

1. His Excellency Colonel Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D., Nawab of Chhatari, President, Executive Council, H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. (Vice-Patron's At-Home at the Shah Manzil).
2. The Hon'ble Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur, P.W.D. Member H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. (Municipal Corporation At-Home at the River Gardens).
3. Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur, (The Amir-i-Paigah Dinner at the Bashir Bagh Palace).
4. Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, (The Buffet-Dinner at the City Palace).

GRANTS.

Osmania University	..	O.S. Rs.	4,000
Political Department	..	O.S. Rs.	3,000
Archaeological Department	..	B.G. Rs.	1,000

DONORS.

1. The Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Chairman of the Reception Committee,	..	O.S. Rs.	400.
2. The late Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, former Vice-Patron	..	..	100
3. Nawab Mahdi Jung Bahadur	..	..	75
4. Nawab Dost Muhammad Khan Bahadur	..	..	50
5. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur	..	..	50
6. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur	..	..	10
7. Mr. Syed Yousuf Ali, H.C.S.	..	..	10
8. Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamudu Aiyengar	..	..	10
9. Mr. Dinshaw D. D. Italia	..	..	10
10. Sir Theodore Tasker	..	..	5
11. Lady Tasker	..	..	5
12. Mr. R. M. Crofton	..	..	5
13. Mr. Naoshir S. Chenoy	..	..	5
14. Mr. Nadirsha B. Chenoy	5
Total	740

MEMBERS OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

(In the order of enrolment)

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5. Dr. Qari Sayyid Kalimullah Husaini, Osmania University.
6. Nawab Ghouse Yar Jung Bahadur.
7. Dr. Zahid Ali, Professor of Arabic, Nizam College.
8. Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Commerce & Industries.
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14. Prof. Subba Rao, Osmania University.
15. Prof. Hosain Ali Khan, Provost, Osmania University.
16. Shridhar Vaman Naik Esq., B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Begumpet.
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18. Ghulam Yazdani Esq., O.B.E., Director of Archaeology.
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20. The late Mr. Narayan Rao, Subedar, Warangal.
21. Dr. M. Nizamuddin, Head of the Dept. of Persian, Lalazar, Lallaguda.
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23. Nawab Sir Ahmed Amin-Jung Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., "Amin Manzil".
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28. Lady Tasker, Begumpet.
29. Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji Bahadur, Gyan Bagh.
30. Nawab Rustom Jung Bahadur, Toli Chowki.
31. Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin, O.B.E., Oxford Street, Secunderabad.
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34. Nawab Kazim Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Secretary, Peshi Mubarak, Jubilee Hills.
35. Qazi Mohamad Husain Esq., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.
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37. Muhammad Baig Esq., Nizam, Court of Wards, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pershad Estate, Lingampally.
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41. Dinshaw D. Italia Esq., Din Lodge, Station Road.
42. M. Naseer-ud-Din Khan Esq., Director, Daftari-e-Divani, Mal & Mulki.
43. M. Akbar Ali Khan Esq., Advocate, Bar-at-Law, Saifabad.
44. Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur, Advocate, Troop Bazar.
45. Prof. Qadir Husain, Principal, Nizam College.
46. Muhammad Elyas Burney, Esq., Curator, Translation Bureau, Osmania University.
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50. Rai Gurucharan Das Saxena Esq., Hussaini-Alam.
51. Nawab Manzoor Jung Bahadur.
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(Total subscription fee at Rs. 20/- per member—O.S. Rs. 1040.)

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3. Prof. Hosain Ali Khan, Provost, Osmania University.
4. Dr. Syed Husain, Registrar, Osmania University.
5. Prof. Haroon Khan Sherwani, Local Secretary, I.H.C.
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7. Moulvi Manazir Ahsan Saheb, Head of Dept. of Theology.
8. Prof. Wahidur Rahman, Head of the Dept. of Physics.
9. Dr. Zahid Ali, Professor of Arabic, Nizam College.
10. Prof. Subba Rao, Head of the Dept. of Telugu.
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12. Dr. I. Topa.
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Dr. Waliuddin.

10. Reception of Guests.

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Department of Ancient Indian History & Culture,
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Hindu College, Guntur.

Kshetresachandra Chattopadhyaya, Esq., M.A.,
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DELEGATING INSTITUTIONS AND DELEGATES.

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 Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, Asst. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.
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6. Government of Baroda.—Huzur, Political Office, Baroda.
 M. A. Kazi, Prof. of Persian.
 Mr. S. S. Bhave.
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 Mr. G. V. Jamgaonker, Asst. Curator, Govt. Museum, Indore.
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 Mr. Obaid Ibn-e-Mohamed Arab. M.A., Bhopal.

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 Khan Sahib Ahmed Cassim, B.A., Professor of Oriental Studies.
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**Mr. Abul-Muzaffar Ahmad, B.C.L. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law,
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Mr. M. Mariappa Bhat, M.A., L.T., Vidwan.

Mr. K. Ramakrishnayya, M.A.

Dr. C. Achyuta Menon, B.A., Ph.D.

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Dept. of Persian, Osmania University,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

138 16 Kane, Prof. P. V.
Advocate, Angre's Wadi, Bombay, 4.

S.No. Rg.No.

139 47 Kanga, Mr. E. M. F.
Cursow Baug, D. Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay.

140 77 Kanga, Khan Bahadur Jal Dorabji,
140-A, Mount Road, Mazagon, Bombay, 10.

141 93 Kapadia, Mr. D. D.
6, Staunton Road, Poona.

142 199 Karmakar, Mr. A. P.
Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay.

143 167 Karmakar, Prof. R. D.
Principal, Sir Parashurambau College, Poona, 2.

144 209 Kashikar, Mr. C. G.
Tilak Memorial, Poona, 2.

145 371 Kataki, Mr. Sarbeshwar,
Asst. Secretary, Assam Research Society, Gauhati.

146 151 Katrak, Mr. Jamshed Cawasji,
Fairy Manor, 4th Floor, Gunbow St. Fort, Bombay.

147 96 Katre, Dr. S. M.
Deccan College Research Institute, Poona, 1.

148 345 Kazi, Prof. M. A.
Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

149 70 Kedari Rao, Mr. N. R.
Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

150 227 Kenny, Mr. L. B.
Historical Research Institute, Bombay.

151 284 Krishna, Mr. Thandava,
Camp Theosophical Society, Hyderabad-Deccan.

152 127 Krishna Aiyangar, Mr. A. N.
Adyar Library, Adyar, Madras.

153 41 Krishna Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Zamorin's College, Chelapuram, P. O.

154 323 Krishnamacharlu, Rao Bahadur C. R.
Superintendent, Epigraphy, Madras.

155 58 Krishnaswamy Iengar, Mr. M. C.
1226, Nagappa's Block, Srirampur,
Malleswaram (P.O.) ,Bangalore.

156 207 Krishnaswamy Aiyangar, Dewan Bahadur Dr. S.
"Sripadam", 143, Broodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.

157 116 Krishna Rao, Mr. B. V.
Pleader, Innespetta, Rajahmundry.

158 191 Krishnaswamy Rao, Mr. B. A.
Intermediate College, Mysore.

159 169 Krishnaswami, Mr. V. D.
No. 10, New Street, West Mamalam,
Tyagarajanagar, P.O. Madras.

S.No. Rg.No.

160 298 Kshama Row, Pandita Sahitya Chandrika Mrs.
27, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

161 319 Kundangor, Prof. K. G.
Professor of Kannada, Kolhapur.

L

162 369 Lachmidhar Sastri, Pandit,
Prof. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

163 105 Lateef Ahmed Faruqi, Mr.
Dept. of Persian, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.

164 29 Librarian,
Imperial Library, Calcutta.

M

165 316 Madhekar, Mr. R. B.
Nizam College, Hyderabad-Deccan.

166 245 Mahdi Hasan, Dr. S.
Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad-Deccan.

167 220 Majumdar, Dr. R. C.
Ex-Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, P.O. Ramna.

168 361 Malwad, Prof. S. S.
Karnatak College, Dharwar.

169 225 Manvi, Mr. N. R.
3527/5, Bag Lingampalli, Hyderabad-Deccan.

170 7 Manilal-Patel, Dr.
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Andheri (Bombay).

171 159 Marakkayar, Mr. M. G. Muhammad Ali,
Mahmood Bunder, Porto Novo, S. I. Ry.

172 186 Mathiapanam, Mr. K. E.
99, West Block, University Hostel, Annamalainagar.

173 342 Mazhar, Moulvi Hafiz Md.
Secretary, Educational Conference, Hyderabad-Dn.

174 92 Mehendale, Mr. Madhukar Anant,
Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.

175 82 Mehta, Mrs. Banubai Pirosha,
C/o. B. T. Anklesaria Esq., Bombay.

176 83 Mehta, Miss C. P.
C/o. B. T. Anklesaria Esq.,

177 62 Mehta, Mr. H. P.
Deccan College Research Institute,
C/o. Mr. P. H. Antia, 15, Main Street, Poona.

178 76 Mehta, Mr. N. C.
9, Soonu Manor, Malcolm Baug, Jogeshwari
(Bombay).

S.No. Rg.No.

179 81 Mehta, Mr. P. N.
C/o. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria,
Meher villa Besant Road. Santa Cruz.

180 249 Menon, Dr. C. Achyuta,
University of Madras, Madras.

181 43 Menon, Mr. N. Madhava,
107, Broad Way, Madras.

182 34 Menon, Mr. T. K. Krishna,
Kumaralayam, Ernakulam.

183 4 Mirashi, Prof. V. V.
Shantibhavan, Congress Nagar, Nagpur.

184 75 Mirza, Mr. H. P.
The Cama Athornan Institute, Cama Hill, Andheri.

185 215 Mitra, Mr. K. P.
Principal, Diamond Jubilee College,
Monghyr (Bihar).

186 340 Modi, Prof. P. M.
Samaldas College, Bhavanagar.

187 295 Moraes, Prof. G. M., St. Xavier's College.
Sunbeam Chambers, New Marine Lines, Bombay, 1.

188 49 Mudaliar, Mr. C. P. P.
Science College Lane, Trivandrum.

N

189 132 Nadvi, Moulvi, S. Hashim,
Curator, Dairatul Maarif, Osmania University,

190 30 Nadvi, Mawlana Syed Sulayman,
Shibli Academy, Azamgarh (U.P.).

191 233 Nadvi, Mr. Abdur Rahman,
No. 21, 109th Street, Kandawgalay, P.O. (Rangoon).

192 152 Nagar, Mr. M. M.
Curator, Curzon Museum of Archaeology, Muttra.

193 251 Nainar, Dr. Mohd. Husain,
University of Madras, Madras.

194 201 Naghabhushanam, Mr. P.
Secy. Andhradesa Library Assn. Patamatlanka.

195 184 Narasimhan, Mr. V. M.
17, T. P. Koil St., Triplicane, Madras.

196 195 Narasimhia, Mr. A. N.
University Librarian, Mysore.

197 293 Narayana Iyengar, Mr. K.
Curator, Mysore Govt. Museum, Bangalore.

198 101 Narayanaswami, Dr. V.
70, Tansi Street, Vepery, Madras.

S.No. Rg.No.

199 98 Natesa Aiyer, Mr. F. G.
Woriur, Trichinopoly.

200 24 Nell, Dr. Andreas,
D.B.U. Club, Reid Avenue, Colombo.

201 118 Nilakanta Sastri, Prof.
University of Madras, Madras.

202 13 Nizamuddin, Dr. M.
Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.

203 6 Nosherwan Kaiqubad, Sirdar Dastur,
Dastur Hall, Poona.

O

204 314 Obaid Ibn-e-Mohamed Arab, Mr.
C/o. Director & Secy. Educational Dept., Bhopal.

205 272 Ohanian, Dr. O. G.
International Federation of Scientific
Research Societies,
Flat No. 39, 26, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

206 273 Ohta, Dr. K.
Flat No. 10, 133, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.

P

207 252 Panchmukhi, Mr. R. S.
Director, Kannada Research Office, Dharwar.

208 164 Pandey, Mr. K. C.
Lucknow University, Lucknow.

209 286 Paramasivan, Mr. S.
Archaeological Chemist, Govt. Museum, Madras.

210 257 Parasajasingam, Mr. S. (Ceylon Delegate,)
Inder Flower Road, C. Garden, Madura.

211 33 Pawar, Dr. A. G.
Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

212 240 Patwari, Mr. Ramachandra Rao,
No. 926, James Street, Secunderabad-Deccan.

213 331 Pillai, Mr.
C/o The Principal, Zaharia College, Colombo.

214 332 Pillai, Mrs.
Colombo.

215 260 Pillai, Diwan Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami,
President, H. R. E. Board, Madras.

216 216 Pillai, Mr. N. G.
Principal, Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

217 56 Pillai, Mr. P. K.
Deccan College, Research Institute, Poona.

S.No. Eg.No.

218 213 Pillai, Rao Saheb, S. Vaiyapuri,
University of Madras, Madras.

219 346 Poduval, Mr. R. Vasudeva,
Director, Archaeology, Travancore State, Trivandrum.

220 329 Ponnambalam, Mr.
C/o. the Principal, Zaharia College, Colombo.

221 115 Potdar, Dr. D. V.
Secy. Bharat Itihasa Samsodhak Mandal, Poona.

222 219 Puranik, Mr. Siddayya,
Osmania University Hostel, Hyderabad-Deccan.

223 141 Purushottam, Mr. J. M.
Principal, Sanskrit College, Kovvur.

224 65 Pusalker, Dr. A. D.
"Usha", 118, Shivaji Park, Bombay, 26.

Q

225 341 Quraishi, Dr. M.
Head of the Dept. of Chemistry,
Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.

R

226 289 Raghavachariar, Pandit V.
C/o. Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamudu Iyengar,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

227 205 Raghavan, Mr. M. D.
Govt. Musuem, Egmore, Madras.

228 228 Raghavan, Dr. V.
University of Madras, Triplicane, Madras.

229 352 Raghavachar, Mr. K. V.
47, Gavipura Extension, Bangalore.

230 134 Raghavasastry, Mr. G. V.
State High School, Gadwal.

231 285 Rahman, Mr. S. Kalimur.
51, Baitak Khana Road, Calcutta.

232 246 Raja, Dr. C. Kunhan,
University of Madras, Madras.

233 123 Raju, Mr. P. T.
Lecturer in Philosophy, Andhra University, Waltair.

234 310 Ramakrishnaiah Rao, Mr. A.
Andhra University, Waltair.

235 248 Ramakrishnaiya, Prof. K.
Head of the Dept., of Telugu, University of Madras.

236 3 Rama Rao, Dr. M.
Professor, Hindu College, Guntur.

S.No. Rg.No.

237 230 Ramaswami Sastry, Dewan Bahadur K. S.
47, Lloyd Road, Royapettah, Madras.

238 129 Ramaswami Sastry, Prof. V. A.
Professor of Sanskrit, Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar.

239 297 Rangacharya, Mr. C. H.
18, Ram Vilas, Isamia Bazaar, Hyderabad-Deccan.

240 336 Rangam, Mr. M. S. V.
Bangalore.

241 1 Rangaswamy Iyengar, Rao Bahadur K. V.
Vasumati Villas, Rangachari Road,
Alwerpet, Madras.

242 307 Ranjanam, Mr. K. Lakshmi,
Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.

243 344 Rao, Mr. M. V. Krishna,
Mysore.

244 370 Rao, Mr. Ranga Krishna
Tuljaguda, Hyderabad-Deccan.

245 244 Rasheed, Mr. Ghulam Dastageer,
Nizam College, Hyderabad-Deccan.

246 351 Ratnam, Mr. G. P. Raja,
Central College, Bangalore.

247 330 Rauf Pasha, Mr.
C/o. Principal, Zaharia College, Colombo.

248 26 Ray, Dr. H. C.
135-B, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

249 9 Reddy, Dr. C. R.
Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.

250 303 Reddy Ramalinga, Mr. D.
Poondi, Via Trivellore.

251 27 Reu, Pandit Bisheshwar Nath.
Superintendent, Archaeological Dept. Jodhpur.

252 347 Roy, Mr. S. K.
Curator, Museum, Indore.

S

253 188 Sajanlal, Mr. K. A.
Sajanlal Street, Secunderabad-Deccan.

254 117 Saklatwala, Mr. J. E.
Sorab House, Khambatta Lane, Byculla, Bombay.

255 8 Saksena, Dr. Baburam
Reader, Allahabad University,
24, Chatham Lines, Allahabad.

256 373 Saleh, Maulvi Mohammad,
C/o K. A. Samiti Gauhati, Assam.

S.No. Rg.No.

257 250 Sambamurthy, Prof. P.
Head of the Dept., of Indian Music,
University of Madras, Madras.

258 181 Samiyappa Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur N. R.
M.C.L., Land Lord, Nedumbalam (Tanjore Dist.).

259 120 Sanaullah, Khan Bahadur, M.
Archaeological Chemist in India,
6, Chander Road, Dehra Dun.

260 97 Sankalia, Dr. H. D.
Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.

261 178 Sankaran, Mr. C. R.
Reader, Deccan College, Poona.

262 236 Sapre, Mr. M. S.
The Oriental Book Agency, 15, Shukrawar, Poona.

263 235 Sardesi, Dr. R. N.
The Oriental Book Agency, Poona.

264 274 Sarkar, Dr. S. C.
Head of the Dept. of History, Patna College, Patna.

265 179 Sarma, Mr. K. V. R. L. N.
Inspector of Schools, Samasthan Paluancha.

266 283 Sarma, Dr. R. R.
Dacca University, P.O. Ramna.

267 264 Sarup, Dr. Lakshman,
University Professor of Sanskrit,
23, Lodge Road, Lahore.

268 309 Sarwari, Prof. Abdul Qadir,
University of Mysore.

269 333 Sastry, Prof. Dhareswar,
Begumpet.

270 296 Sastri, Mr. Narasimha C. R.
University of Mysore, Vontikoppal, Mysore.

271 312 Sastry, Mr. P. S. Harita
28, B. V. Naicken Street, Triplicane Madras.

272 11 Sastri, Pro. P. P. S.
Presidency College, Triplicane, Madras.

273 168 Sastri, Prof. S. V.
58, Jeera Compound, Secunderabad.

274 261 Sastry, Mr. Suryanarayana S.
44, Jeera, Secunderabad.

275 253 Sen, Dr. Amulya, C.
16|1, Jagannath Dutt Lane, P.O. Amherst St. Calcutta.

276 291 Sen, Dr. Sukumar
27, Goabagon Lane, P.O. Beadon Street, Calcutta.

S.No. Rg.No.

277 202 Sen, Mr. S. N.
Keeper, Nepal Museum, Kathmandu, Nepal.

278 193 Sen Gupta Prof. N. N.
Lucknow University Lucknow.

279 322 Sen, Mr. Priyaranjan,
Lecturer, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

280 146 Seshiah, Mr. B. V.
516, Narayangooda, Hyderabad-Deccan.

281 64 Seth, Prof. H. C.
K. E. College, Amroati (Berar)

282 282 Shadani, Dr. W. H. A.
Dacca University, P.O. Ramna.

283 174 Shafi, Prof. Mohammad,
Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.

284 20 Shah, Mr. Hiralal Amirtal,
69, Marine Drive, 4th Floor, Bombay.

285 39 Shah, Mr. Tribhuvandas L.
Raspura Opp. Tower, Baroda.

286 10 Shahidullah, Dr. M.
Dacca University, P.O. Ramna.

287 51 Shaikh, Mr. C. H.
Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.

288 268 Shamsuddin Ahmad Esq.,
Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad-Deccan.

289 338 Shamsuddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Mirza
Archaeological Survey, Govt. of India.

290 353 Shanker Pershad, Harigovind, Kaviraj,
Sultan Bazaar, Hyderabad-Deccan.

291 299 Sharafuddin, Mr. Mohd.
C/o. Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad-Deccan.

292 241 Sharma, Dr. Aryendra,
Professor of Sanskrit, Osmania University.

293 154 Sharma, Prof. Har Dutt
Hindu College, Delhi.

294 106 Sharma, Mr. L. Ganesh,
Archaeological Photographer, Pudukkottai.

295 265 Sharma, Rama Sastriji Shri,
C/o. Hyderabad Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad.

296 61 Sharma, Mr. Shiva Dutta,
Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi.

297 69 Sharma, Mr. Venkatarama V.
College of Arts, Trivandrum.

298 135 Shastri, Pandit Gaya Prasad
Murlidhar Bagh, Hyderabad-Deccan.

S.No. Rg.No.

299 280 Shastri, Pandit R. M.
Sanskrit Dept., Allahabad University, Allahabad.

300 88 Sherwani, Prof. Haroon Khan
Head of the Dept. of History,
Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.

301 196 Siddiqi, Dr. Amir Hasan
Lecturer in Islamic History,
Aligarh University, Aligarh.

302 18 Siddiqi, Dr. Abdus Sattar
University of Allahabad,
22-A Muir Road, Allahabad.

303 243 Siddiqi, Mr. Akbaruddin
City College, Hyderabad-Dn.

304 113 Siddiqi, Dr. M. Z.
Sir Asutosh Professor of Islamic Culture,
P-6 Suhrawardy Avenue, Circus, Calcutta.

305 270 Sirajul-Haque, Dr.
University of Dacca, P.O. Ramna.

306 37 Sircar, Dr. Dines Chandra,
62/1, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.

307 315 Sitaram Rao, Prof.
Nizam College, Hyderabad-Deccan.

308 335 Sitaramiah, Prof. K.
Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.

309 90 Somasundaram, Mr. J. M.
Devesthanam, Palni.

310 59 Somayaji, Mr. G. J.
Maharanipeta, P.O. Vizagapatam.

311 255 Somayajulu, Prof. R. V.
Maredpally, Secunderabad.

312 203 Sreeramulu, Mr. T.
C/o. Andradesa Library Association, Patamatlanka.

313 54 Srinivasan, Mr. K. R.
Curator, State Museum, Pudukkotai.

314 12 Srinivasachari, Rao Saheb C. S.
Prof. of History, Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar.

315 226 Srinivasachary, Mr. P. Gummi,
Maha Vidwan, Gadwal Samasthan, Gadwal.

316 40 Srinivasa Gopalachari, Rao Bahadur S. T.
"Sambunda Vilas", Vepery, Madras.

317 126 Srinivasamurthy, Dr. G.
Honorary Director, Adyar Library, Adyar, Madras.

318 311 Srivasta, Mr. Gurunath
New Building, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, Madras.

S.No. Rg.No.

319 217 Sternbach, Dr. Ludwik
C/o Consulate General for Poland, Bombay.

320 145 Subba Rao, Mr. O.
Isamiah Bazaar, Hyderabad-Deccan.

321 133 Subba Rao, Prof. R.
Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.

322 149 Subramania Iyer, Mr. K. A.
University of Lucknow, Lucknow.

323 367 Subramaniya Pillai, Mr. G.
Annamalai University.

324 22 Subramaniam, Dr. H. R.
Maharaja's College, Vizayanagaram.

325 326 Suhrawardy, Dr. Sir Hasan,
"Kashana" 3, Suhrawardy Lane, Calcutta.

326 337 Suhrawardy, Dr. Shahid,
University of Calcutta, Calcutta.

327 339 Sukthankar, Dr. V. S.
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

328 148 Syed Muhammad, Mr.
Govt. City College, Rahman Cottage, Hyderabad-Dn.

T

329 254 Taimuri, Dr. Mirza Hamid Raza
Nadeem House, Bhopal, C. I.

330 31 Taraporewala, Dr. Prof. I. J. S.
Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.

331 306 Tawfiq, Mr. Marghoob Ahmad
University of Dacca, P.O. Ramna.

332 368 Tayachandran, Mr. K. R.
C/o. Museum House, Egmore, Madras.

333 294 Thakore, Mr. B. K., I. E. S. (Retd.)
11-A Laburnam Road, Gam Devi, Bombay.

334 68 Thiyagarajan, Mr. R.
Official Receiver, East Tanjore, Nagapatam.

335 350 Thimmappayya, Mr. M.
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

336 182 Tirmalachari, Mr.
Triplicane, Madras.

337 95 Tope, Mr. T. K.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit,
Ramnarian Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay.

U**S.No. Rg.No.**

338 45 Unvala, Dr. Jamshedji Maneckji,
Mariampura, Navsari.

339 2 Upadhye, Dr. Adinath
Professor, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

340 198 Ursekar, Mr. H. S.
Advocate, High Court, Girgaon Road, Bombay, 4.

V

341 211 Vaidya, Prof. N. V.
Fergusson College, Poona, 4.

342 19 Vaidya, Dr. P. L.
Nowrojee Wadia College, Poona.

343 256 Vaithianathan, Mr. K.
Charles Circus, Colpetty, Colombo.

344 42 Vakil, Mr. Jehangir Bamansha,
132-B, Cadell Road, Mahim Bombay.

345 136 Vanshi Dhar, Pandit,
Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.

346 231 Varadachari, Dr. K. C.
Sri Venkateswara Institute, Tirupati.

347 204 Varma, Prof. B. D.
Anand Bhavan, near P. Y. C. Poona, 4.

348 197 Varma, Dr. Siddheswar
Prince of Wales College, Jammu.

349 290 Vashi, Mr. Nataraj,
C/o. Rev. Father H. Heras, S. J.
St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

350 35 Valenkar, Prof. H. D.
Wilson College, Bombay.

351 55 Venkataraman, Mr. K. R.
Editor "State Manual and History"
H. H. the Raja's College, Pudukkotai.

352 66 Venkata Ramanayya, Mr. B.
Kellet High School, Triplicane, Madras.

353 271 Venkata-Ramanayya, Dr. N.
University of Madras, Triplicane, Madras.

354 180 Venkata-Ramana, Mr. Y.
P. R. College, Cocanada.

355 142 Venkataratnam, Mr. T.
A. C. College, Brodiapet, Guntur.

356 304 Venkateseiyah, Mr. M. G.
Gandhinagar, Bellary.

S.No. Rg.No.

357 239 Venkatesa Iyengar, Mr. M.
Gavipura Extension, Basavangudi, P.O. Bangalore.

358 275 Venkatasubbayya Iyer, Mr.
Epigraphical Assistant, Putchari Road,
Mylapore, Madras.

359 200 Viraraghavachariya, Mr. V.
P. R. College, Cocanada.

W

360 238 Wahid, Dr. M. Mirza
University of Lucknow, Lucknow.

Y

361 144 Yamunacharya, Mr. M.
Mysore University, Mysore.

362 221 Yazdani, Mr. Ali
Orange Grove, Khairatabad.

363 15 Yazdani, Mr. Ghulam O.B.E.
Orange Grove, Khairatabad.

364 258 Yazdani, Mr. Masood.
Orange Grove, Khairatabad.

365 259 Yazdani, Mrs. Masood
Orange Grove, Khairatabad.

366 222 Yazdani, Miss Zubaida,
Orange Grove, Khairatabad.

367 308 Yousuf, Mr. Syed
Asst. Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Z

368 114 Zahid-Ali, Dr.
Nizam College, Hyderabad-Dn.

369 138 Zore, Dr. S. M.
Osmania University.

370 363 *Mr. S. M. Masthan Marakayyar, Porto Novo.

371 & 372 (Reg. Nos. and names untraceable).

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Scope of the Sections:

The widened scope of this Session necessitated this time the expansion of certain sections to give adequate recognition to the languages spoken in the Dominions. Along with the ancient and the classical languages of India, History, Philosophy, Anthropology, Ethnology, Religion, Archaeology, Fine Arts, Technical Sciences, Linguistics and Non-local Languages, four separate sections were devoted to local languages. Thus there were 18 Sections which were adequately represented. Nearly 300 summaries were submitted out of which 272 were printed in extenso in the list of "Summaries of Papers" and distributed to all the members of the Conference in order to give them a full opportunity of knowing the scope and nature of each paper and to help them in their discussions at sectional meetings. The actual number of papers submitted this time in each section is as follows:

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(III) Islamic ..	21	(IV) Arabic & Persian ..	14
(V) Classical Sanskrit ..	26	(VI) Ardhamagadhi ..	10
(VII) Philosophy ..	14	(VIII) History ..	25
(IX) Archaeology ..	15	(X) Philology ..	14
(XI) Ethnology ..	9	(XII) Fine Arts ..	8
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A complete list of the Sectional Presidential Addresses and the titles of papers and contributors is given below:

(Out of these 260 articles, most of them were read and discussed; some of them that were either withdrawn, or published elsewhere are marked by an asterisk. The list of each section is arranged in the order in which the papers were read or presented to the Conference irrespective of acceptance or preference.)

TITLES OF PAPERS AND NAMES OF CONTRIBUTORS.

I

VEDIC SECTION

President · Dr. Mani Lal Patel.

Secretary : Pandit Vanshi Dhar, Vidyalankar,
Department of Sanskrit, Osmania University.

1. Presidential Address.
2. Anthropo-Geography of Vedic India,
Prof. V. R. R. Dikshitar, Department of Indian History, University of Madras.
3. Pushan, the Pastoral God of the Veda,
Dr. R. N. Dandekar, Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
4. Indra, the Representative of the Highest Physical Aspect of Nature.
Prof. V. A. Gadgil, Wilson College, Bombay.
5. The Importance of the Conception of Vrata in the Social and Religious Life of the Rig-vedic Aryans.
Prof. V. M. Apte, Deccan College, Research Institute, Poona.
6. The Family-Hymns in the Family Mandalas,
Prof H. D. Velankar, Wilson College, Bombay.
7. The New Commentary on Valakhilya Hymns,
Mr. C. G. Kashikar, Vaidika Samshodhana Mandala, Poona.
8. The Contribution of the S'abara-Bhashya to Rig-Veda Exegesis.
Mr. D. V. Garge, Deccan College, Research Institute, Poona.
9. A comparative study of the position of woman in the Vedas and Smritis,
Mr. J. Purushottam, Principal, Sanskrit College, Kovur.
10. An Early Attempt of the Aryans against the Naga Cult,
Mr. A. P. Karmarkar, Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay.
11. The Vamsas and the Gotra-Pravara Lists of Vedic Literature,
Dr. U. N. Ghoshal, Prof. of History, Presidency College, Calcutta.
12. Some Similes & Metaphors from Rig-Veda,
Pandit G. Dhareshwar, Prof. Nizam College.

II

IRANIAN SECTION

President: Sardar Khan Bahadur Dastur Noshervan Kaikobad,
High Priest of the Parsis of the Deccan, Poona.

Secretary: Dr. Viccaji Dinshaw, Kachiguda, Hyderabad-Dn.

1. Presidential Address.

*2. The Gathic Metres, and Chanting,

Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, Director, Deccan College Research
Institute, Poona.

3. Iranian Origin of the Alphabet,

Mr. S. J. Bulsara, Iran League, Bombay.

4. An Attempt to restore a Mutilated Passage in Pahlavi Bunda-
hishn,

Mr. D. D. Kapadia, Poona.

5. King Jadi Rana of Sanjan; Did such a king exist at all ?

Lt. Col. M. S. Irani, I.M.S. Poona.

6 Chronology of Kissah Sanjan,

Dr. Viccaji Dinshaw, Hyderabad-Dn.

7. Some Rare and Unique Manuscripts, written in Iranian and In-
dian Languages,

Mr. Jamshed Cawasji Katrak, Bombay University.

8. Changes made by Tradition in the Date of Zarathushtra,

Dr. Viccaji Dinshaw, Hyderabad-Dn.

*9. The Traditional Date of Zarathushtra: Can we accept it ?

Prof. K. Chattpadhyaya, University of Allahabad.

10. Life and Letters of Manuscehr Gosn-Jam,

Mr. E. M. F. Kanga, Iran League, Bombay.

11. Sarush,

Mr. J. M. Desai, Nawasari.

12. Khvaethvadatha or the Alleged Practice of the Next-of-Kin Mar-
riages in Old Iran,

Mr. H. P. Metha, Iran League, Bombay.

13. Some Iranian Tribes of Zoroastrian Origin in Irania,
Mr. Kaikhosrow A. Fitter, Secretary, Iran League, Bombay.
14. Comparison of the Law of the Family and Property of the Persian,
Dr. P. N. Daroowalla, Iran League, Bombay.
15. Activities of the Zoroastrian Church During Sassanian Times,
Mr. Sohrab H. Batlivala, Iran League, Bombay.
16. The Ostracism of the Achaemenides from the Pahlavi Literature,
Dr. H. P. Mirza, Cama Athornan Institute, Andheri.
17. Composition and Age of the Yashts,
Mr. E. M. F. Kanga, Iran League, Bombay.
18. Influence of Zoroastrianism on Greek and other Philosophies,
Dr. Viccaji Dinshaw, Hyderabad-Dn.
19. The Generosity of Parsee Emperors to the Jews,
Dr. P. S. Goolbai Dubash, Karachi.
20. Sassanian Civilisation,
Mr. Nowroz C. Metha, Iran League, Bombay.
21. Zoroastrian Mythology in the Ghaznavide Poets,
Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee, Kt., Iran League, Bombay.
22. The Adoption of the Basic Principles of Zoroastrianism,
Mr. Jehangir Bamansha Vakil, Bombay.
23. Constituents of the Human Body according to Avesta,
Khan Bahadur Jal Dorabji Kanga, Iran League, Bombay.
24. *The Varena Country of the Avesta,
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah, University of Dacca.
25. *Hephthalite Coins with Pahlavi Legends,
Dr. J. M. Unvala, Navasari.

ISLAMIC SECTION

President: Dr. Muhammad Zubair Siddiqi,
Sir Asutosh Mukerji Prof. of Islamic Culture, Uni-
versity of Calcutta.
(Dr. Abdul-Haq, Head of the Department of Arabic,
Osmania University acted as Chairman in the absence
of Dr. Siddiqi).

Secretary: Dr. Abdul-Muid Khan, Secretary, Islamic Culturue,
Hyderabad-Dn.

1. The Presidential Address,
Dr. M. Z. Siddiqi.
2. The Spirit of Islamic Culture: A Plea for Cultured Harmony,
Khan Bahadur Moulvi Ataur Rahman, Asst. Director of Pub-
lic Instruction, Assam, (Printed Pamphlet).
- 3 The Influence of Roman Law on Muslim Law,
Dr. M. Hamidullah, Department of Law, Osmania University,
Hyderabad-Dn.
4. Ibnul-Arabi's Theory of Knowledge,
Mawlana Munazir Ahsan Sahib, Head of the Department of
Theology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.
5. A Scheme for the compilation of an Encyclopaedic Dictionary of
the Quran.
Dr. Abdul-Muid Khan, Secretary, Islamic Culture, Hyd. Dn.
6. The *Mukhtar* of ibn Hubal—An important work on Arabian
Medicine,
Moulvi Syed Ahmadullah Nadvi, Dairatu'l-Maarif, Hyd.-Dn.
7. The Nature of Evil,
Dr. Mir Waliuddin, Prof. of Philosophy, Osmania University.
8. The Arabs' belief in idolatory,
Shaikh Abdur-Rahman Yamani, Dairatu'l-Maarif, Hyd. Dn.

- *9. Saracenic Monuments in France, Switzerland and Italy,
Dr. M. II. R. Taimuri, Bhopal.
- 10. The Highest Good according to the Holy Quran,
Prof. S. Muazzam Husain, University of Dacca.
- 11. Special Features of Islamic Culture,
Moulvi Muhammad Abdul Baqi, Rajshahi College.
- 12. Ibn Taimiyya's Conception of Fiqah,
Dr. Sirajul-Haq, University of Dacca.
- 13. A few outstanding features of the Quran,
Moulvi S. M. Nadvi, Shibli Academy, Azamgarh.
- 14. The Story of Joseph in the Bible and Quran,—A comparative study,
Mr. Shabih Ahmad, Allahabad.
- 15. The Idea of State in Islam,
Mr. Margoob Ahmad, Tawfiq, University of Dacca.
- 16. Shaikh Nizam-ud-Din Awliya of Delhi,
Prof. Shah Kalimur-Rahman, University of Calcutta.
- 17. The Position of Non-Muslims in Islamic State,
Dr. Amir Hasan Siddiqi, Muslim University Aligarh.
- 18. Obedience in Islam,
Dr. Muhammad Wahid Mirza, Prof. Lucknow University.
- 19. The Arab invasion of Sind and its cultural influences,
Mr. Shibli Ibrahim, Calcutta University.
- 20. Ten Yearly Programme of the publications of the Dairtu'l-Ma-arif,
Moulvi Syed Hashim Nadvi Sahib, Curator Oriental Publications Bureau, Osmania University Hyderabad Deccan.
- *21. A Critical Account of the Life and Work of Mukhtar Ibn Abi Ubayd Ath-thaqafi,
Mr. Abu Nasr M. Khalidi, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN SECTION

President: Dr. S. M. Husain Nainar,
 Post-Graduate Department, University of Madras.

Secretary: Dr. Zahid Ali,
 Prof. of Arabic, Nizam College, Hyderabad-Dn.

- *1. Presidential Address.
- 2. Some Urgent Needs of Arabic Students,
 Dr. Shaikh Inayatullah, Principal Govt. College, Lahore.
- 3. Mawlana Mir Muhammad Salih Kashfi & His works,
 Mr. C.H. Shaikh, Deccan College Research Institute Poona.
- 4. Shawkat of Bukhara,—A Monograph,
 Dr. Q. S. Kalimullah, Department of Persian, Osmania University.
- 5. Need for Better Co-operation between Oriental Scientists and
 Arabic Scholars,
 Prof. Muhaminad Abdur-Rahman Khan F. R. A. S., Hyderabad-Dn.
- 6. A Short Survey of Persian Literature, from the earliest times
 till to-day,
 Mr. Jamshed Cawasji Katrak, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.
- 7. Navigation of the Arabs,
 Mr. M. G. M. Ali Marakkayar, Proto-Novo.
- 8. The Original Text of the Seh Nathr-i-Zuhuri,
 Prof. B. D. Verma, Fergusson College, Poona.
- 9. Kitab-i-Nauras,
 Mr. R. G. Gyani, Curator, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
- 10. Literary tendencies of Modern Iran,
 Mr. H. R. Abdul Majid, Maharaja College, Mysore.
- 11. Origin of Courtly Love and the Problem of Medieval Communi-
 cation,
 Mr. Aziz Ahmad, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.
- 12. Persian Literature and Islamic Studies,
 Mr. Syed Abrar Husain, Educational Department, Hyderabad.
- 13. My Musings on the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, (Printed Pam-
 phlet),
 Mr. J. E. Saklatwala, Bombay.
- 14. The Importance and Need of a Catalogus Catalogorum of the
 Arabic, Persian and Urdu MSS. (Printed Pamphlet).
 Mr. S. Abdul-Haqq, Wadia College, Poona.

CLASSICAL SANSKRIT SECTION.

President: Dr. Hari Chand Shastri, Principal, Patna College,
 (Dr. Har Dutt Sharma, Prof. Hindu College, Delhi,
 acted as Chairman in the absence of Dr Hari Chand.).

Secretary: Dr. A. Sharma, Prof. of Sanskrit, Osmania University.

1. Interpolations in the Fragmentary Tibetan Versions of the *Vi-muktimarga*,
 Prof. P. V. Bapat, Fergusson College, Poona.
2. Sanskrit Literature in Ceylon,
 Prof. C. E. Godakumbura, Ceylon University College, Colombo.
3. Jesus Chirst in the *Mahabharata*,
 Pandit Lachmi Dhar Shastri, University of Delhi.
4. *Shaka Parthivah*,
 Pandit Lachmi Dhar Shastri, Prof. University of Delhi.
5. Contribution of the Gadwal State towards Sanskrit & Telugu,
 Mr. P. Srinivasachari, Pandit Gadwal.
6. References to earlier Grammarians in the *Ashtadhyayi* and the
 Forms sanctioned by them,
 Prof. S. P. Chaturvedi, Morris College, Nagpur.
7. The Conception of Guna among the Vaiyakaranas,
 Prof. K. A. Subramania Iyer, University of Lucknow.
8. The *Daivimimamsa*,
 Mr. B. A. Krishnaswamy Rao, Mysore.
9. Different Authorship of the *Karikagrantha* and the *Vrittigrantha* of the *Dhvanyaloka*,
 Dr. G. Godavarma, Trivandrum.
10. The Theory of Rasa,
 Mr. Gunde Rao Harkare, Gadwal.

11. Theories of Rasa examined by Jagannatha
Mr. K. S. Shukla, Bhavnagar.
12. Prashnamala, a rare work on Literary Criticism,
Prof. C. Kunhan Raja, University of Madras.
13. Parashuramapratapa, its authorship, date and the authorities quoted in it, Dr. Har Dutt Sharma, Prof. Hindu College, Delhi.
- *14. Rijulaghvi: a Metrical Epitome of the Malati-Madhavam of Bhavabhuti, Mr. N. A. Gore, Poona.
15. The Poet Ravivarma-Kulashekhara,
Pandit V. V. Sharma, Trivandrum.
16. Visheveshvara Smriti,
Pandit Bisheswaranath Reu, Jodhpur.
17. A Note on "Vasudevananda",
Prof. A. Sita Rama Rao, Nizam College, Hyderabad-Dn.
18. The Form of Tragedy in Sanskrit Drama,
Pandit Vanshi Dhar, Vidyalankar, Osmania University.
19. The Beauty and Greatness of Sanskrit Language,
Pandit C. M. Venkataraghavachari, Gadwal.
20. Mallinatha, the Commentator,
Pandit C. H. Rangacharyulu, Hyderabad-Dn.
21. Kalidasa and his Contemporaries in a Tibetan Reference,
Dr. S. C. Sarkar, Patna College, Patna.
22. Kalidasa's Nandinee,
Prof. G. Dhareshver, Hyderabad-Dn.
23. Kalidasa's Political Ideals,
Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswamy Shastri.
24. How the Teaching of Sanskrit can be improved,
Panditji Hanumath Shastri, Nellore.
25. Yajnaphalam : A Newly Discovered Drama, by Bhasa,
Dr A. D. Pusalker, Bombay.
26. Method of Interpretation of the Brahmasutras :
Some Suggestions.
Prof. P. M. Modi, Samaldas College, Bhaonagar.

ARDHAMAGADHI AND PRAKRIT SECTION.

President: Dr. A. N. Upadhye,

Prof. of Ardhamagadhi, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

Secretary: Prof. C. N. Joshi, Hyderabad Deccan.

1. Presidential Address.
2. Traces of an old Metrical Prakrit Grammar,
Prof. H. L. Jain, K. E. College, Amraoti.
3. Linguistic Nature of Prakrit Languages,
Dr. A. M. Ghatge, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
4. Were the Puranas originally in Prakrit?
Mr. A. D. Pusalkar, Bombay.
5. The Mode of ascertaining the right time of study among the Jains,
Dr. Amulyachandra Sen, Calcutta.
6. Early Magadhan Trade,
Mr. L. B. Kenny, Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay.
7. Pauma-chariya and Padmapurana,
Prof. B. A. Chaugule, Lingraj College, Belgaum.
- *8. Maheshvarasuri's Jnanapancami Katha—a Study,
Prof. A. S. Gopani, Andheri, Bombay.
- *9. Harishena's Dharmapariksha in Apabhramsha.
Prof. A. N. Upadhye, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
- *10. Second Sound Shifting of Consonant Groups in Ardhamagadhi,
Dr. M. Shahidullah, University of Dacca.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

President: Prof. P. P. S. Sastry, University of Madras.

Secretary: Dr. Mir Waliuddin, Osmania University.

1. On the probable date of Shabara-swami,
Prof. G. V. Devasthali, H. P. T. College, Nasik.
2. Self-Luminosity of Consciousness,
Dr. R. R. Sarma, University of Dacca.
3. Aesthetic experience in the light of Abhasavada,
Dr. K. C. Pandey, University of Lucknow.
4. The Concept of Dharma,
Prof. Y. Yamunacharya, University of Mysore.
5. A few words on Srikrishna. (from the standpoint of Bengal Vaisnavism),
Prof. Hem Chandra Acharya, Krishnagar College, Nadia, Bengal.
6. The Buddhist Conception of Negation,
Dr. P. T. Raju, Andhra University, Waltair.
7. Dehatma-bhrama in Vishishtadvaita Philosophy,
Dr. K. C. Varadachari, Tirupati.
8. The Language of the Tantric texts, with special reference to Cidgagana Candrika of Kalidasa,
Prof. S. V. Sastry, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Dn.
9. The Prabhakara Theory of Negation,
Prof. J. V. Bhattacharya, Ripon College, Calcutta.
10. The Practice of Concentration with Material Aids in Buddhism and Kashmir Shaivism,
Dr. N. N. Sen-Gupta, Prof. Lucknow University.
11. The Identity of Brahman and Jagat, in the light of some sutras of the Brahmasutras,
Prof. P. M. Modi, Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.
12. The conception of time according to Bhartrhari,
Mr. N. Gopala Pillai, Principal, Sanskrit College Trivandrum.
13. The Philosophy of all Religions,
Mr. P. R. E. Cassod, Bombay.
14. The Subtle Strength of Sankhya,
Prof. R. Dhareshwar Shastri.

HISTORY SECTION.

President: Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, University of Madras.

Secretary: D. I. Topa, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Joint Secretary: Mr. Kasim Ali Sajanlal, Educational Dept. Hyd.

1. **Presidential Address.**
2. **Further light on Mahmud Gawan,**
Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.
3. **Ghazi-ud-din Khan's Letter to Mahmmad Ali 1752 A.D.,**
Dr. A. G. Pawar, Prof. Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
4. **Maharaja Jaswantsingh I of Marwar,**
Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Jodhpur.
5. **The Religious Policy of the Walajahi Nawabs of the Carnatic,**
Mr. K. R. Venkatraman, Pudukkottai.
6. **Date of Manikkavasagar,**
Rao Sahib S. Vaiyapuri Pillai, University of Madras.
7. **The Velanti Codas,**
Mr. Y. Venkataramana, P. R. College, Cocanada.
8. **Gajendramoksa—an identification,**
Mr. Krishna Iyengar, Adyar Library, Madras.
9. **The Cavers or Death-Riders of Kerala,**
Mr. K. V. Krishna Iyer, Zamorin's College, Calicut.
10. **The Harmonising of the Law to the Requirements of Economic Conditions according to the ancient Indian Dharmashastras, Arthashastras and Grhyasutras,**
Dr. Ludwik Sternbach, University of Krakow, Lwow, Poland.
11. **Warren Hastings' conception of British Sovereignty in India,**
Dr. Kalikinari Datta, Patna College, Patna.

13. **Madhav Rao I's Appeal to the Hon'ble East India Company for help at the Battle of Shrigonda 1761,**
Mr. K. A. Sajanlal, Hyderabad.
14. **The word Ba'urah in Muruj ul-Zahab of Al-Mas'udi,**
Dr. H. C. Ray, Calcutta University.
15. **Early Kings of Kalinga,**
Dr. M. Rama Rao, Hindu College, Guntur.
16. **The Date of the Mahabharata Battle,**
Prof. H. C. Seth, K. E. College, Amraoti.
17. **The Geographical Location of Meru,**
Dr. Daniel John, Buldana.
18. **How were the Proto-Indians of Mohenjo-Daro Called ?**
Rev. Father H. Heras, S. J., Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay.
19. **Anglo-Nepalese Treaty of Commerce, 1792,**
Mr. Kalipada Mitra, Principal, D. J. College, Monghyr.
20. **The city of Bengala,**
Dr. Dines Chandra Sircar, Calcutta University.
21. **The Epoch of the Ganga Era,**
Mr. B. V. Krishnarao, Rajahmundry.
22. **Conspiracy in the last days of Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II,**
Mr. K. A. Sajanlal, Hyderabad.
23. **The Contribution of the Deccan to the sources of the History of the Medieval period,**
Prof. Abdul Majid Siddiqi, Osmania University.
24. **Christianity in Ancient India up to 600 A.D.,**
Mr. T. K. Joseph, Trivandrum.
25. **Malik Hoshang's Rebellion,**
Dr. N. Venkataramanayya, University of Madras.

ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION.

President: Prof. V.V. Mirashi, University of Nagpur.

Secretary: Mr. Syed Yousuf, Archaeological Department, Hyd. Dn.

1. Presidential Address.
2. The Temple in Hindu Culture,
Mr. T. Tirumalachari, Madras.
3. Charchoma Siva temple inscriptions of the Gupta period,
Prof. A. S. Altekar, Benares Hindu University.
4. Cave-Temples of the Pudukkottai State,
Mr. K. R. Srinivasan, Curator, State Museum, Pudukkottai.
5. Some further Affinities and Contacts between the Indo-Sumerian and Egypto-Minoan Civilizations,
Rev. Fr. H. S. David, Jaffna, Ceylon.
6. A New Image of Agni from Mathura,
Mr. M. M. Nagar, Curator, Curzon Museum, Muttra.
7. The City of "Alaka" in Meghduta,
Mr. S. N. Vyas, Ujjain.
8. A note on the Raichur Inscription of Gona Gannaya Reddi,
Dr. M. Rama Rao, Guntur.
9. The Grave of Ukkash, the Companion of the Prophet and the
Monuments of the Arab period in Ma'abar,
Mr. M. G. M. A. Marakkayar, Porto Novo.
10. The Growth of the Hindu Temple,
Mr. V. M. Narasimhan, Madras.
11. On the Identification of an Image,
Mr. Kalipada Mitra, Principal, D. J. College, Monghyar.
12. Copper-plate Grants of the Kamarapu Kings,
Mr. P. D. Chaudhury, Curator, Provincial Museum, Assam,
Gauhati.
13. A New Link between the Indo-Parthians and the Pallavas of
Kanchi,
Mr. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar, Madras.
14. Two Persians Inscriptions from Maheshwar,
Prof. B. D. Verma, Fergusson College, Poona.
- *15. The Origin of the Apsidal Plan of Early Temples,
Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, O.B.E., Hyderabad-Dn.

PHILOLOGY AND INDIAN LINGUISTICS.

President: Dr. M. Shahidullah, University of Dacca.

Secretary: Prof. K. Sitaramaiyya, Nizam College, Hyderabad-Dn.

1. Presidential Address. (Printed Pamphlet).
2. Etymology of the word Kashmir,
Pandit Lachmidhar Shastri, Delhi.
- *3. The Methodological Importance of the Concept of "Ethno-Psychology" in Linguistics,
Messrs. C. R. Sankaran and G. S. Gai.
4. The Derivation of the Name Ganga,
Dr. Aryendra Sharma, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.
5. The Philological Singnificance of the Akshamalikopanishat,
Pt. S. V. Sastry, Nizam College, Hyderabad-Dn.
6. Studies in Coorg Phonology,
Dr. Godavarma, Trivandrum.
7. The Arabic Language as it strikes a Sanskritist,
Dr. Siddheshwar Varma, Jammu.
8. The Epithet Vedagu in Pali and its Interpretation,
Dr. Baburam Saksena, University of Allahabad.
- *9. An Attempt at Demonstration of Non-Numerical Mathematical Discourse of Linguistics,
Messrs. C. R. Sankaran and G. S. Gai.
10. The Affricate C in Dravidian,
Messrs. C. R. Sankaran and G. S. Gai.
11. Pre-Indo-European,
Dr. S. K. Chatterji, University of Calcutta.
12. The Dravidian Verbal System,
Prof. K. Ramakrishnaiya, University of Madras.
13. Old Persian and Indo-Aryan Dialectology,
Dr. Sukumar Sen, University of Calcutta.
14. Kuda Inscriptions,
Mr. M. A. Mehendale, Poona.
15. The Languages of India,
Prof. N. G. D. Joardar.

ETHNOLOGY SECTION.

President: Mr. M. D. Raghavan, Government Museum, Madras.

Secretary: Dr. Brij Mohanlal, Medical College, Hyderabad-Dn.

1. Presidential Address.
2. The Development of Articulate Speech,
Dr. Brij Mohanlal, Principal, Medical College, Hyd. Dn.
3. How Physical Anthropology can be applied to the solution of
some Indian Problems,
Mr. Tarak Chandra Das, Calcutta University.
4. Cross-cousin Marriage among the old Kukis of Manipur,
Mr. J. K. Bose, Calcutta University.
5. Korku Marriage Types,
Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyay, University of Calcutta.
6. The Musical aspect of South Indian Folk-Songs,
Mr. P. Sambamurthy, University of Madras.
7. Some Popular Beliefs and Customs of Malabar,
Dr. Achyuta Menon, University of Madras.
8. Women in Ancient Malabar Society,
Miss. M. P. Bhadramma, Hindu College, Tinnevelley.
9. Suchindra Pratyayam,
Mr. R. V. Poduval, Trivandrum.

FINE ARTS.

President: Rai Bahadur S.N. Gupta, Principal, Mayo's College, Lahore. (Dr. Shahid Suhrawardy, Prof. of Fine Arts Calcutta University, acted as Chairman in the absence of the President).

1. Kuravanchi Kuththu,—a Tamil Dance-Play,
Mr. J. M. Somasundaram, Palni.
2. The Dramatic Art—Need for its preservation and development,
Mr. F. G. Natesa Aiyar, Trichinopoly.
3. On the Art of Graceful living,
Prof. S. V. Sastry, Nizam College, Hyderabad-Dn.
4. Raga and Emotion,
Mr. P. Sambamurthy, Madras.
5. Venkatamakhin and the seventy-two Melas,
Dr. V. Raghavan, Madras.
6. Hindu Dancing,
Mr. Natraj Vashi, Bombay.
7. The Kuchipudi Dance,
Mr. Thandava Krishna, Camp, Hyderabad-Dn.
8. A Descriptive Note on two Remarkable Paintings,
 - (1) Venus Recreating Herself with Music,
 - (2) Danae and the Shower of Gold (Printed Pamphlet)
 Mr. J. E. Saklatwala, Bombay.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES.

President: Khan Bahadur M. Sanaullah, Archaeological Chemist,
Govt. of India, Delhi.

Secretary: Pandit Gaya Prashad Shastri, Hyderabad-Dn.

1. Presidential Address: The Development of Technical Knowledge in India in Early Times.
2. Kaumarsabhritya—Care of Infants,
Dr. Miss. K. Gulabi Bai, Madras.
3. Malabar Special Treatment,
Dr. N. Madhava Menon, Madras.
4. The Chinese Origin of the Arabic word Ta-un for plague,
Dr. Mahdi Hasan, Medical College, Osmania University.
5. Influence of Darsanas on Ayurvedas,
Dr. V. Narayanswami, Govt. Indian Medical School, Madras.
6. Is Nature-Cure Scientific?
Mr. L. Ganesa Sarma, Pudukkottai.
7. Siddha Vaidhiam,
Mr. M. G. M. A. Marakkayar, Proto Novo.

XIV

NON-LOCAL INDIAN LANGUAGES.

President: Dr. Baburam Saksena, University of Allahabad.

Secretary: Prof. A. Sita Ram Rao, Nizam College, Hyderabad-Dn.

1. Presidential Address—Some Problems of Modern Indian Languages.
2. Genesis of the Kahamukari Form of Khusro's Poetry,
Dr. Baburam Saksena, University of Allahabad.
3. A Note on the Language of Dariya Sahab,
Mr. D. Brahmachari Sastri, Patna College.
4. The Bhalesi Dialect,
Dr. Siddheshwar Varma, Jammu.
5. Arabu-Tamil,
Mr. M. G. M. A. Marakkayar, Porto Novo.
6. Hindi Verbs,
Prof. Hiralal Jain, King Edward College, Amraoti.
7. The Position of Tatsama words in N. I. A. languages, with
special reference to Bengali,
Prof. B. Bhattacharya, Calcutta.
8. The Story of a Word,
Mr. P. D. Barthwal, University of Lucknow.
9. The Etymology and Meaning of "Zamorin",
Mr. K. V. Krishna Ayyar, Zamorin College, Calicut.
10. Hindi of Southern India and its Background,
Pandit Shri Rama Sharma Shastri, Hyderabad-Dn.
11. Hindi and Muslim Poets,
Kaviraj Pandit Gaya Prashad Shastri, Hyderabad-Dn.

ASSAMESE SECTION.

- *1. The Progressive Study of the Assamese Language from 1826-1941,
Mr. S. Kataki, Assst. Secretary, K. A. Samiti, Gauhati.
- 2. The Ramayana in Poetry and Songs,
Mr. U. Lekharu, Cotton College.
- 3. Yaban,
Mr. N. R. Chaudhary, Zamindar, Gokulpur, Assam.
- *4. Contributions of the Assamese Muslims in the Literature of Assamese,
Moulvi Muhammad Saleh, Ex-Editor Sadhana, K. A. Samiti, Gauhati.
- *5. The Place of Sankardeva in Assamese Literature,
Mr. Haramohan Das, Librarian, Curzon Hall, Gauhati.

URDU SECTION.

President: Dr. Abdus-Sattar Siddiqi, Head of the Department of Arabic and Persian, University of Allahabad.

Secretary: Dr. S. M. Q. Zore, Prof. Urdu Department, Osmania University.

1. Presidential Address.
2. Dakhini Urdu,
Prof. Abdul Qadir Sarwari, Mysore University.
3. The Birth of Urdu Drama,
Mr. Syed Badshah Husain, Librarian, Dafter-i-Dewani, Hyderabad-Dn.
4. The Themes of the Old Dakhini Poets,
Mr. Naseeruddin Hashimi, Asst. Director, Stamps and Registration.
5. Diacritical Marks in Urdu,
Dr. Hamidullah, Department of Law, Osmania University.
6. The Life of Taban,
Mr. Syed Zamin Ali Naqavi, Osmania University,
Hyderabad-Dn.
7. Satire and Humour in Urdu,
Mr. Kalimuddin Ahmad, Patna.
8. Further Light on the Mathnawi of Gulzar-i-Naseem,
Mr. Maqbool Husain Khan, Allahabad.
9. Hyderabad's Contribution to Urdu Literature,
Dr. S. M. Q. Zore, Prof. Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.
- *10. A Scheme for the Compilation of an Encyclopaedia in Urdu,
Mr. Faiz Mohammad Siddiqi, Idara-i-Adabiyyat-i-Urdu.
- *11. Survey of Iqbal's Poetry,
Mr. S. Akhtar Hasan, Osmania Intermediate College,
Warangal,

MARATHI SECTION.

President: Prof. D. V. Potdar, Secretary, Bharat Itihasa Samsodhak Mandal, Poona.

Secretary: Prof. R. M. Bhusari, Osmania University.

1. Marathi Namacha Anthia Swar,
Prof. B. A. Chaugule, Lingraj College, Belgaum.
2. Provincialisms in Marathi,
Mr. R. M. Joshi, Superintendent of Archaeology, Bidar.
3. Where Marathi meets the Dravidian Languages,
Prof. R. M. Bhusari, Osmania University.
4. A Hither-to Unknown Ms. of Haripandit's Bhavbodhini Commentary on the XI Chapter of Bhagawat,
Prof. C. N. Joshi, Osmania University.
5. A Ms. of Ghatakharpara Kavya with a new Commentary,
Prof. C. N. Joshi, Osmania University.
6. The Oldest available Manuscript of Jnaneswari of Saka 1272,
Dr. R. G. Harshe, Poona.
7. Whether the Commentary on Isha vasyopanishada is of Adya Shankara charya,
Mr. M. D. Gadgil.

XVII

TELUGU SECTION.

President: Dr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University
 (Prof. Subba Rao, Osmania University, acted as
 Chairman in the absence of the President.).

Presidential Address by Prof. Subba Rao.

1. The time of Mahabharata,
 Vidwan Mazumdar, Savitri Devi, Guntur.
2. Origin and development of the Post Positions in Telugu,
 Vidwan C. J. Somayaji, Waltair. .
3. A Note on the Compound word Karnatabhasha of Srinatha &
 Vishnu Bhakti Sudhakara,
 Pandit B. Venkata Ramanayya, Madras.
4. Rhyme and Rhythm illustrated through varieties of ways of
 modern Telugu Literature,
 Prof. S. V. Sastry, Secunderabad.
5. The Development of the Dravidian "L" in Telugu,
 Prof. K. Ramkrishnayya, University of Madras.
6. The Grammar of the Telugu Language,
 Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastry, Secunderabad.
7. Patronage of Telugu Literature under the Kutubshahi Kings,
 Pandit B. V. Krishna Rao, Rajahmundry.
8. The Dialectic Peculiarities of Telugu Language in H. E. H. the
 Nizam's Dominion,
 Mr. O. Subba Rao. City College, Hyderabad-Dn.
9. Andhra Mahabharatha and Ancient Methods of Warfare,
 Mr. K. Lakshmi Ranjanam, Osmania University.

XVIII

KANNADA SECTION.

President: Rajasevaprasakta Masti Venkatesa Iyengar, Bangalore,
 (Dr. M. H. Krishna acted as Chairman in the absence
 of the President.)

Secretary: Prof. Bhimsen Rao, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.

1. Presidential Address.
2. Desya Element in Kannada,
 Prof. Mariappa Bhat, University of Madras.
3. Tadbhavas,
 Prof. Bhimsen Rao, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.
4. Heliodorana Garudadhwaja,
 Mr. Govind Pai, Mangalore.
5. Kaviraja Margakarana Jolabu,
 Mr. Muliya Thimmappayya, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
6. Bhasha Suddhi,
 Mr. K. V. Raghavachar, Intermediate College, Bangalore.
7. The Contribution of Ancient Karnataka to Indian Culture,
 Mr. R. S. Mugali, Willingdon College, Sangli.
8. Kannada Kavithdvadalli Prasa,
 Mr. Ramachandra Rao Patwari, Osmania University, Hyd. Dn.
- *9. Sanskrit Words in Kannada Literature,
 Dr. M. H. Krishna, Director, Archaeology, Prof. University of
 Mysore, Chairman.
10. Karnapatrada ondu Todaku,
 Prof. S. V. Ranganna, University of Mysore, Bangalore.
11. The Style of the Kannada Vachanakaras,
 Mr. S. Puranik, Osmania University.
- *12. Dravidian Drama before the Advent of the Aryans,
 Mr. Y. Achyut Rao, Osmania University.
- *13. Nadugannada,
 Mr. Narsing Rao Manvi, Information Bureau, Hyderabad-Dn.
14. The Twelfth Century Kannada Literature,
 Prof. S. S. Malwad, Karnatak College, Dharwar.
15. Bindu in Kannada Words,
 Prof. K. G. Kundangar, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
16. Jagannathavijaya,
 Mr. H. Chenna Kesava Iyengar, Mysore Govt. Training
 College, Mysore.
- *17. Relationship between Prakrits and the Kannada,
 Mr. R. S. Panchmukhi, Kannada Research Institute,
 Dharwar.
- *18. Raghawanka—the student of human psychology,
 Prof. V. B. Naik, D. A. V. College, Sholapur.
- *19. An Analysis of Kannada Roots,
 Mr. M. G. Venkatesaiya, Municipal High School, Bellary.

Publications:

Apart from Bulletins, Circulars to Governments, Institutions, Universities and Learned Bodies and Appeals for Membership of the Reception Committee, Chart of Rooms for Sectional Meetings, Programme of all Functions, Rules of the Conference and Invitations, the following publications were issued on the occasion and distributed to all the Members of the Reception Committee, Delegates and Members of the Conference:

1. The Message of His Exalted Highness the Patron of the Conference.
2. The Inaugural Address of His Excellency Colonel Sir Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Chhatari, President, Executive Council, Chancellor, Osmania University and Vice-Patron of the Conference.
3. The Welcome Address by the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Education and Finance Member, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, and Chairman of the Reception Committee.
4. The Presidential Address by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, O.B.E., Director of Archaeology and President of the Eleventh Session.
5. "Useful Information and Programme" containing lists of Office-bearers of the Local Reception Committee, Executive Committee, Organisers, Sectional Presidents, Delegating Institutions and Registered Delegates and Members. (Illustrated Pamphlet).
6. "Some Aspects of Hyderabad"—an illustrated guide to Hyderabad containing up-to-date information about the recent progress of various departments.
7. A complete booklet containing 242 "Summaries of Papers" that were submitted to the 18 Sections of the Conference.

It is necessary to state here that the publication of a complete volume of the Proceedings and Transactions of the Eleventh Session seriously engaged the attention of the local authorities soon after the close of the Session and they had planned to bring out a modest volume of 500 pages consisting of the Report of the Proceedings and select and original papers contributed to each section; but they had to encounter several difficulties in this connection. Firstly, the bulk of 260 papers including the Sectional Presidential Addresses which covered nearly 3,000 pages of foolscap size. Secondly, the inordinate length of some of

the Addresses and papers and the task of scrutiny and selection of original and important contributions and curtailing the material and preparing a press-copy of each section which formed an integral part of the functions of the Sectional Presidents, some of whom did not quite realise their responsibilities and return the files to the local office in time for publication, inspite of continuous reminders. Thirdly, the technical difficulties of printing of textual matter full of diacritical marks and signs in 10 different ancient, classical and modern languages. Fourthly, the scarcity of paper in the market, the control of the Government on its manufacture and supply and the high cost of paper and printing which exceeded several times the estimated budgetted amount and prohibited the publication of any volume of modest size.

Dr. S. K. De, the General Secretary, and Rao Bahadur Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, the President-elect, fully realising the difficulties, decided in agreement with the local authorities to publish the Proceedings in two parts. The First Part containing the Local Secretary's Report and Minutes of the general meetings and functions (corresponding with the official portion of the Indian Science Congress) and lists of papers submitted will be published first and submitted to the forthcoming Session, which is being held at short notice at Benares. The Second Part containing the Sectional Presidential Addresses, Sectional Proceedings, Select papers and abstracts may be published at a later date as soon as circumstances permit. The delay is no doubt regrettable, but the conditions under which we are passing are extremely difficult and uncontrollable. It is hoped that in the near future the Second part will also be presented to the members in order to fulfil the academic function of the Session. The Local Secretary shares the disappointment of most of the contributors, but begs to submit that the matter was entirely beyond his control, since all his attempts were frustrated.

PROGRAMME

OF

The Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference, Hyderabad Session.

Saturday, 20th December 1941.

Morning Reception of Guests.

9-00 a.m. Meeting of the office-bearers of the Executive Committee
(Arts College).10-00 „ Inauguration : (Address Hall)
His Exalted Highness' Message to the Conference.
Inaugural Speech H.E. the Chancellor.
Welcome Address: the Chairman of the Reception
Committee.
Presidential Address by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani.

Messages.

12-30 p.m. General Group Photo.

2 to 4 „ Sec. Pres: Addresses: (1) Vedic (2) Iranian (3) Islamic Culture (4) Arabic & Persian and other Sectional meetings.

4-30 „ To attend the Opening Ceremony of the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition, Public Gardens.

5-15 „ Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor's At-Home, Public Gardens.

6-30 „ Popular Lecture with lantern slides. "Latest archaeological excavations at Arichhatra and Benares" by Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director General of Archaeology. (Town Hall).

9-00 „ Poets' Gathering: Urdu and Mulki Languages. (Arts College).

Sunday, 21st December 1941

9-00 a.m. Meeting of the Executive Committee. (A.I.O.C.)

12-00 Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India.

12-30 p.m. Opening of the Historical Exhibition, Osmania University Library (Arts College).

2 to 4-30 p.m. Sec. Pres. Addresses: (5) Classical Sanskrit, (6) Ardhamagadhi, etc. (7) Philosophy, & Religion, (8) History, (9) Archaeology, & other Sec. Meetings.

4-45 „ His Excellency the President's At-Home at the Shah Manzil.

6-00 „ Popular Lecture on "Kondapur Excavations" by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani. (Town Hall).

8-30 „ Nawab Zahiruddin Khan Bahadur Amir-i-Paigah's Dinner (Bashir Bagh Palace).

Monday 22nd December 1941

8-00 a.m. Council Meeting and (Election of the Executive Committee & Sec. Presidents. (A.I.O.C)

10-00 „ New Executive Committee Meeting, (A.I.O.C.)

11-00 „ Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of India.

11-30 to 1-30 p.m. Sec: Pres: Addresses (10) Philology, (11) Ethnology, (12) Fine Arts, (13) Technical Sciences and other Sectional Meetings (A.I.O.C.)

2 to 3-00 „ Sectional Pres. Addresses (14) Non-Local Indian Languages (15) Local Languages: Urdu, (16) Marathi, (17) Telugu, (18) Kannada, and other Sectional Meetings (A.I.O.C.)

3-00 „ Closing Session (A.I.O.C.)

4-30 „ Hon'ble Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur's At Home (River Garden).

6-00 „ Popular Lecture: "The Glories of Medieval Gujerat" by Khan Bahadur Dr. M. S. Commissariat.

8-00 „ Departure of non-Excursion members (A.I.O.C.)

N.B.:—1 Inaugural Ceremony in the Address Hall, O.U.

2. Historical Exhibition Osmania University Library.

3. All Sectional Meetings in the Arts College as shown in the plan.

4. Public Lectures in the Town Hall, Public Gardens.

5 State-guests at the Rocklands Guest House, Public Gardens.

6. Residence of other Guests in University Hostels A, B, C & D.

7. For Excursions see separate Programme.

THE OPENING SESSION

20TH DECEMBER 1941,

The Address Hall, Osmania University.

At 9-30 a.m. Professor Qazi Mohamad Husain, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University and Chairman of the Local Working Committee and distinguished members of the Reception Committee received the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor Osmania University, Education and Finance Member H.E.H. the Nizam's Government and the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Members of the Executive Committee and the General President, and Sectional Presidents of the Conference at the Engineering College.

At 9-50 a.m. His Excellency Sir Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Chhatari, President, Executive Council, Chancellor, Osmania University and Vice-Patron arrived in State and was received by the officials of the State and the Office-bearers of the Conference assembled for the purpose. The procession started from the Engineering College and entered the address Hall through the main entrance at 10 a.m. in the following order : The A.D.C.-in-waiting to His Excellency the President, His Excellency Colonel Sir Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Chhatari, Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Professor Qazi Mohamad Husain, Mr. Ghulam Yazzani, General President, Dr. R. C. Majumdar, and Rao Bahadur Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Ex-Presidents, Dr. M. Nizamuddin, Local Secretary, Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director General of Archaeology in India, Rao Bahadur Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, Ex-Deputy President, Professor P.P.S. Sastri, Dr. Luxman Sarup, Dr. V. S. Sukthankar and other members of the Executive Committee. They were conducted to the dais. There was a distinguished gathering of the Members of the Executive Council of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, leading nobles and officials of the State, Members of the Reception Committee, Delegates and famous scholars, learned Orientalists and prominent historians and members and visitors.

The Opening Session was honoured by the presence of the Hon'ble the Resident, Sir Claude Henry Gidney and Lady Gidney. On the dais were seated His Excellency the President in the centre, and the



Vice-Patron

His EXCELLENCY COLONEL SIR AHMED SAID KHAN BAHADUR,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D.,
NAWAB OF CHHATARI,
Chancellor, Osmania University,
President, Executive Council,
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Professor Qazi Mohamad Husain, Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, President, and Dr. M. Nizamuddin, Local Secretary, on either side. Sir Theodore Tasker, Lady Tasker, Hon'ble Nawab Khusro Jung Bahadur, Hon'ble Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Sir Mohamad Yaqub, all the Members of the Executive Committee, Ex-Presidents and Office-bearers, Sectional Presidents and other distinguished Orientalists were also seated on the dais.

In recognition of the high patronage accorded to the Conference His Excellency the President Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur began his Opening speech with the gracious Message of His Exalted Highness Lieutenant-General, Sipah Salar Asaf Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Wal Mamalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Dawlah, Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, Sultan-ul-Ulum, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. The audience heard the gracious Message standing. The Royal Message was received with the highest esteem and reverence particularly as it stressed the necessity for a new spirit of inquiry and high enthusiasm for research and advancement of Oriental studies.

His Excellency the President's Inaugural Address reads as following:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

There is an Arabic saying that the words of Kings are Kings among words, and I can make no happier beginning than by conveying to you the very gracious Message which His Exalted Highness has sent to the Executive Committee and the Delegates and Members of the Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference.

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS' MESSAGE

His Exalted Highness' Message reads :

"It is a matter of deep gratification to me that the All-India Oriental Conference is holding its Eleventh Session in the historic city of Hyderabad under the auspices of my Government, and that eminent Oriental scholars have assembled here to further the aims and objects of an organisation which has gained a great reputation for the promotion of Oriental studies.

"My Dominions posses a unique historical and cultural importance in the history of India, and I hope the Delegates to this Conference who are all great students and scholars of the languages and literatures of our country will find abundant material for research in the varied fields of religion, philosophy, archaeology and history in the annals and antiquities of the Deccan.

"It has been the tradition of my family from the time of its illustrious founder, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I, to maintain peace, to promote unity, and to encourage and foster all the different branches of learning and the arts, with the happy result that my Dominions have to-day become an important centre of education and culture. The Osmania University has led the way in furthering the ideas of employing an Indian language as the medium of instruction up to the highest stage even in purely technical and scientific subjects. It has, thus, not only contributed something to the educational ideals of India but has rendered some service to the cause of Oriental languages and learning.

"You are meeting at a time when the free nations of the World are struggling against brutal aggression not only to preserve democracy and freedom but to defend and safeguard the very foundation of society, culture and civilization. It is all the more incumbent on you to keep alight the torch of Eastern thought, philosophy and religion.

"In welcoming you all to the capital of my State, I wish you a happy sojourn and a successful session of your Conference. I hope your deliberations will prove as fruitful as in the past and that this session in Hyderabad will produce results of permanent value in the history of Oriental studies."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I consider it a unique privilege to be able to address such a distinguished gathering of Oriental Scholars. It is the first time you are meeting in this historic city; the choice is a happy one as Hyderabad and the Dominions of which it is the capital have always been the home of Oriental art, literature and learning, and the State offers ample opportunities for their study.

Patronage of art, literature and learning has been one of the distinguishing traditions of the House of Asaf Jah. Historians, poets, grammarians, astronomers, literary critics and men of learning flourished and found ample encouragement at Court. While reform and re-organisation, undertaken by zealous Rulers, brought peace and plenty to the people, the patronage of learning attracted scholars and literary men. The first great poets of Urdu, Wali and Siraj, were products of the Deccan; it was here that Shah Nawaz Khan wrote the biographical history of his times, the last great chronicle of the South after Farishta who, in earlier days, had also his home in the Deccan. Mir Ghulam 'Ali Azad Bilgrami, scholar, literary critic, poet and friend of Nawab Nasir Jang Bahadur, spent the best of his days here and lies buried near Daulatabad, not far from the last resting-place of his Sovereign. Meer 'Alam's patronage of history produced the *Hadigat-ul-'Alam* and a distinguished descendant of Tegh Jang, in his encouragement of astronomy, founded a modern Observatory in Hyderabad—two typical instances of patronage of learning by the nobility. The Medical College of to-day is a century old and was founded as a Medical School in the days of Nawab Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur. The Asafiyyah Library, containing one of the largest collections of manuscripts in India, was founded fifty years ago, while about the same time was established the Dairat-ul-Ma'arif whose critical editions of Arabic classics have brought international recognition and attracted the attention of Orientalists throughout the world.

Many more instances could be quoted to show the munificence of the Asaf Jahs which rendered it possible for many great schemes of Oriental art, literature and learning to materialise and grow. The tradition thus inherited was excelled by His Exalted Highness during whose period of rule, more than in any other, Hyderabad became one of the centres of Oriental Studies. Apart from the general progress of education, primary education being free and so planned as to result in a school in every village, apart also from the impetus given to scho-

larship by large numbers of students, enjoying State scholarships or financial assistance, who qualify yearly in Universities abroad, in India and in the Osmania University itself, an atmosphere of study, a zeal for learning and a general spirit of enquiry have been created and find expression in many of the institutions which have sprung into being.

The Osmania University itself embodies a signal contribution to the cause of Oriental studies. While promoting the study of Western sciences and Western languages like English, French and German, it has fostered and encouraged even post-graduate research in Oriental languages like Arabic and Sanskrit, Persian and Telugu, Marathi and Canarese. Its Bureau of Translation has made it possible for standard Western works to be studied in Urdu while scholars from the various departments of the University have participated in International organisations and contributed to well-known serial works undertaken by learned bodies. The valuable collection recently acquired by the University of palm-leaf manuscripts in Sanskrit and certain other Indian languages is open to inspection by you, as also some specimens of our antiquities and of the results of excavations carried out by our Archaeological Department whose jealous care and zealous study of our ancient monuments can themselves be regarded as service to Oriental Art. The substantial patronage extended to the Muslim, the Andhra, the Hindu and the Allahabad Universities, to Shanti Niketan, to the Jam'e-i-Milliyya and to the Shibli and the Hindustani Academies, to the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu and the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, is typical of the State's attitude towards the promotion of Oriental Culture in the widest sense of the term. There are other contributions besides, for example, the publication of the critical edition of the Mahabharatha in Sanskrit, the Dictionary of Modern Persian, the Arabic Authors' Encyclopaedia, the Modern Urdu Dictionary, the History of the Monuments of India, the "Islamic Culture" and the Albums of Frescoes of Ajanta, and these are only a few instances which occur to my mind.

The bonds of learning are universal and, in bringing scholars and students of different countries and communities in a common assembly, are an essentially unifying factor. At different times in human history, different peoples and civilizations have given and partaken of the best of each other, and the sum-total of human knowledge and attainment at the present day represents the collective contributions of

nations, great and small, dead and living. In that great, common pool, the East, and India in particular, have a considerable share, and we are rightly proud of it. To foster and promote Oriental studies is, therefore, not merely an endeavour to encourage Oriental art, literature and learning, to create a sense of just pride in our past, in our citizenship, so to speak of the East, or to make us worthy of the great traditions we have inherited by bringing them before our view for our constant inspiration, but also to spread far and wide that unifying influence which imbues the mind with the quality of detachment so necessary for wider understanding and nowhere so emphasised as in the East. It is thus no small an expectation that we have of your labours, and one which I am confident you will fulfil as successfully as you have in your previous ten sessions.

Meeting as you are at this critical juncture in the world's history when the finer sense of values stands in danger of being dulled by doctrines which treat man as an automaton and brute force as God, when engagements are broken, neighbours turned out of their homes and millions of lives lost merely to satisfy the lust for domination of one man, your deliberations may perhaps lead to a reorientation of the value set on principles which must inevitably lead to conflict, and you may perhaps be able to recall and to instil in minds instead, from study and promotion of Oriental culture, the spiritual values which have throughout the ages characterised the mind and soul of the East.

Then the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his Address of Welcome in the following historic words :

WELCOME ADDRESS

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

MR. PRESIDENT, DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF
THE ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I consider it a great honour to welcome the delegates and members of the All-India Oriental Conference on behalf of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the University, and the people of the Dominions. We deeply appreciate the courtesy of your Executive Committee in accepting our invitation, and assure you that in selecting Hyderabad, as the venue of the present session of your Conference, you have assembled at a centre, the intellectual life of which has been nurtured by the traditions and ideals of various cultures for over two thousand years.

When I see around me a galaxy of scholars, hailing from the most distant parts of India, all filled with the common desire to enlighten the world with the results of their latest researches, I can make bold to say that the future of Eastern learning is hopeful; while from the Appeal which your President has recently issued regarding the establishment of a permanent office in order to carry out the aims of your Conference in the fullest measure, an Indian renaissance seems to be near at hand.

We are all of us conscious of the fact that during the last two decades of the existence of your Conference you have rendered yeoman service by widening the scope of your studies in the fields of Indian Linguistics, History, Archaeology, Philosophy and other important subjects. The ten volumes of your Proceedings are a good testimonial to the success of your mission, and the high reputation which the Conference enjoys can be judged from the fact that when in 1938, before the declaration of war, we issued invitations for the 10th session of the Conference, the response showing readiness to send delegates and literary contributions, came not only from the important institutions of India but also from scores of European and American Academies and Universities of international standing.

I need not emphasise the importance of Oriental learning and its benefits to humanity as a source of inner joy, peace of mind, and love of



Chairman of the Reception Committee
THE HON'BLE NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M.A. (Oxon.)
VICE-CHANCELLOR, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY,
EDUCATION & FINANCE MEMBER,
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT

mankind. The recent events of the world point out clearly that the materialistic ideals of the West are destroying the culture and freedom of nations and that the spiritual fountains of life are being dried up to the eternal despair of man. It is therefore all the more necessary that we should cherish a deep love for the study of Eastern Philosophy, Religion and Literature and thus hold up the torch of learning to the other nations of the world.

We deeply regret that owing to difficulties of communication and the most critical international situation, we are for the present cut off from contact with Western scholars, but we highly appreciate their cordial response to our invitation in the past, and hope, that when normal conditions are restored, mutual contributions to Oriental learning will bring about a new era, widening the horizon of human thought.

As regards the share of Hyderabad in the intellectual progress of India, you are already aware that there are few movements which do not receive moral and financial support from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. The Osmania University which is still young, has shown the power of an Indian language as the medium of instruction. The experiment has succeeded beyond expectation.

The contribution of these Dominions to Oriental learning has been by no means small. There has been a continuity of Sanskritic studies from the earliest times down to the present day. Thus the *Apastamba* and the *Hiranyakesi* subdivisions of the *Yujurveda* have been traced as far back as the fourth century A.D., while the *Ranayaniya* school of the *Sama Veda* still survives in the Eastern parts of the Dominions. The small state of Anegundi, on the banks of the river Tungabhadra in the Raichur District, was once the capital of Kishkindha ruled by Sugriva, mentioned in the *Ramayana*. Some of the most enchanting scenes in the *Mahabharata* are laid in the forests of the Deccan in which Damayanti, princess of Vidharbha (Berar) wandered in search of Nala, prince of Nishada. Again Gunadhya, the author of the famous *Brhukatha*, was a native of Paithan in the District of Aurangabad. One of the greatest dramatists in Sanskrit, namely Bavabhuti, hails from Vidharbha or the modern Berars. Vishvanatha and Agastya are two other figures of great fame in poetry that are connected with Warangal. The study of Sanskrit in the traditional fashion is still being continued throughout the Dominions and we have amongst us great Pandits and profound scholars. There is a strong Sanskrit Faculty in the Osmania University.

Much can be said about the development of the other languages of the Dominions, like Telugu, Marathi and Kannada. The earliest known writer in Marathi literature, the author of *Viveksindhu*, a philosophical poem, Mukundraj was a native of Ambajogai, the modern Mominabad. The author of *Nathpanth* and *Warkari* and *Sampradasai*, Jnaneswar was born at Paithan. The names of Desopanth, a contemporary of Eknath, Ramdas, Waman, Keshavaswamy are still ringing in our ears. Similarly great writers and poets of Kannada like Ponna, Pampa, Ranna, Brahmasiva, Vijayaraya, Jagannathadasa who belong to this soil have rendered meritorious service to the cause of Kannada language and literature. The patronage of the various dynasties of the Deccan, has left a priceless heritage in the form of Telugu literature. Warangal was the Andhra Nagari of the Telugu poet Vidyanatha. The ancient Andhra capital of Paihan has been the scene of great activities and now the discovery of Kondapur which I hope you are going to visit, will reveal to you the legacy of the Andhras.

The advent of the Muslims in the Deccan introduced fresh ideals of fraternity and tolerance and spread two most important classical languages in the Deccan, the Arabic and the Persian. Although the contact of Malabar with Arab culture dates from the earliest times, yet visible signs of Muslim sway in the Deccan begin from the time of Alauddin Khalji and his general Malik Kafur. In the *Fatawa-i-Tatar-Khaniyya* of Alim Ibn Alauddin, we have a monufental work on Islamic Law in Arabic. The Bahmanids and their illustrious Wazir Mahmud Gawan, on whom a critical monograph has recently been published, made Bidar a literary centre of great fame. The first and foremost poet of the Deccan 'Isami, who wrote his *Futuhus-Salatin* lived at the Bahmanid court. The *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri*, a monumental work on Muslim Jurisprudence, was written in the Deccan and Shaikh Ahmad Known as Mulla Jiwan flourished under the Emperor Aurangzeb. Shaikh Azari Isfaraini wrote his *Bahman Nama* in the Persian language under the patronage of the Bahmanids, who were great scholars themselves. Several histories that were written in Persian are directly connected with the authors who flourished in the Deccan, for example the *Sirajut-Tawarikh*, the *Uyunut-Tawarikh*, the *Tuhfatus-Salatin*, the *Burhan-i-Ma'athir*, the *Tazkiratul-Muluk*, the *Nawras Nama*, the *Tarikh-i-Qutb Shahi*, the *Hadiqatus-Salatin*, the *Muntakhabul-Lubab* and the *Tarikh-i-Firishta*. The several courts of the Deccan were haunts of hosts of poets from persia. The great Hafiz of Shiraz just missed a visit to the Deccan, but Ni'mat Khan-i-'Ali was pinned to this

soil and his grave is situated outside the Daira of Mir M'umin. Thus you will find that Hyderabad combines in itself the essence of various cultures, and zealously guards that splendid heritage.

During your stay here I hope you will have opportunities of visiting various Institutions of Oriental learning in the State and that your personal contact and expert knowledge will leave permanent results in the history of Oriental studies. In this connection I would draw your special attention to the Dairatul Ma'arif, the Asafiyya Library, the Daftari-Diwani wa Mal (State Archives) and the Hyderabad Museum. The first of these was established by my revered father, the late Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, with whose real name and official position, syed Husain Bilgrami, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, you may perhaps be more familiar. The Daira was established with a view to publishing rare Arabic texts, which work it is carrying out successfully for the last 30 years. The Asafiyya Library has a vast and priceless collection of Oriental MSS., and a considerable number of them are absolutely unique, being either authors' copies, or bearing the autographs of illustrious kings to whose libraries they originally belonged. The Daftari-Diwani-wa-Mal also is rich in historical documents, particularly of the Asaf Jahi rulers, and those who are carrying out research in the history of the present ruling dynasty are sure to find new material there. The Hyderabad Museum, although quite young, has the largest collections in India of old arms, Celadon ware, Old China, Bidri ware and Quranic texts. Some of the Quranic texts are beautifully written, showing calligraphy of the highest order. Those of you who are interested in Indian art should not miss this institution during their short stay in Hyderabad.

I do not wish to stand long between you and the President, in whom you have one of our best scholars who has devoted his whole life to the subject of Archaeology and rendered meritorious service by conserving ancient national monuments and objects of common pride.

Ladies and gentlemen, the pursuit of knowledge is a noble calling, and I wish you all a happy sojourn in our cultural environments, and earnestly hope and pray that your deliberations will revive the glory of the past, open up new avenues of thought and thus fulfil your sacred mission.

In the end please allow me to express our deep gratitude to the maker of modern Hyderabad and the reviver of Oriental studies, the Patron of this Conference, His Exalted Highness Mir Osman Ali Khan, Sultan-ul-Ulum, Asaf Jah VII, the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Then Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, the President of the Conference, delivered his scholarly address which reads as follows:

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur,
Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I consider it my first duty to thank His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government for graciously proposing my name for the Presidentship of the Hyderabad Session, and the Council of the All-India Oriental Conference for kindly agreeing to the proposal. It is a very great responsibility too; however, I have not accepted it on the presumption of possessing any special qualifications for it, either in the form of profound scholarship or mature experience; but merely in a spirit of devotion, like a humble votary of the temple of learning whose turn has come to render service under the vigilant eye and wise counsel of the other members of the order. I have endeavoured to work in this spirit ever since taking charge of my office in April, 1940, and the expert guidance and unstinted help of my colleagues, comprising the office-bearers of the Conference and the members of its Executive Committee, have proved of inestimable value to me.

Before proceeding with my Address I have to make a reference to the great loss which Oriental learning in general, and Indian studies in particular, have suffered by the sad deaths of Sir George Grierson, Professor D. S. Margoliouth, Sir Edward Denison Ross and Mahamahopadhyaya Sir Ganganath Jha, occurring since the Conference met last at Tirupati. All four of them were giants in their own spheres of work. The 20 volumes of the *Linguistic Survey of India* dealing with over 300 languages and dialects of this subcontinent is a grand monument of the vast erudition, painstaking research and scientific knowledge of Sir George Grierson. Professor D. S. Margoliouth occupied a pre-eminent position among the Arabic scholars of the world, and although his views were antagonistic to Islam yet all those who came in contact with him could not but admire his deep learning, transparent sincerity and unquenchable thirst for knowledge. He came out to India twice to give extension lectures at the invitation of the Universities of the Punjab and Calcutta, and as Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford he guided most sympathetically the research work of all those Indian scholars who went there for advanced study in Semitic languages. Professor D. S. Margoliouth was a regular contributor to *Islamic Culture*, a journal



General President

G YAZDANI, Esq., M.A., O.B.E.,

*Director of Archaeology, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government,
(Hyderabad Deccan).*

published under the authority of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, and by his demise the Arabic students of Hyderabad have lost a scholar to whom they could always refer their difficulties. Sir E. Denison Ross was a linguist of extraordinary ability, possessing knowledge of almost all the languages of Asia. He has left behind a large number of most scholarly edited texts, but India owes a special debt of gratitude to him for his training the students of this country in Western methods of scientific research for nearly forty years, first as the Principal of Calcutta Madrasa and afterwards as the Director of School of Oriental Studies in London. His suavity of manner, his sparkling wit and, above all, his deep affection for his pupils, will be long remembered by a large number of scholars of the present time who came in contact with him in one way or another. Mahamahopadhyaya Sir Ganganath Jha, I must say, belonged to a class of scholars which has become rare now, combining the depth and versatility of the Pandits of the old days with the scientific precision and love of accuracy of the modern European savants. His work at Benares, as Principal of Queen's College, and afterwards in Allahabad in different capacities, has set up a model which may well be emulated by scholars of the present and future generations. To show our homage to the memory of these four great Orientalists I request the audience to stand up and observe silence for two minutes.

We all are conscious of the dreadful times through which we are passing; but it is a great solace that in spite of the War the lamp of knowledge is not dying out. Since the Conference met last at Tirupati in March, 1940, there has been a great rise in the price of paper and other materials required for the publication of books, and as a result of that the bulk of some of the leading Oriental journals is considerably reduced, while a few like the *New Indian Antiquary*, which under the able editorship of Professor S. M. Katre and Dr. P. K. Gode, has attained a very high standard of scholarship, are temporarily stopped. But notwithstanding these handicaps the number of Oriental works, comprising monographs, critically edited texts and scientifically compiled tracts and papers, published during the last two years is quite large, and for keeping up this activity great credit is due to the Universities and Research institutions of our country on the one hand and to a number of eminent scholars on the other, whose personal devotion and unflagging energy have proved of great value. In this connection I shall first mention the work of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal,

which is the parent of all Oriental institutions in India. The Society has maintained a high level of scholarship both in the critical edition of the texts which have been published in the *Bibliotheca Indica Series*, as well as in the literary and scientific treatment of the articles printed in the *Journal* of the Society. Among the texts issued in the *Bibliotheca Indica Series* the most notable work is *Varnaratnakara*—the oldest work in the Maithili language, written by Kavisekharacarya Jyotirisvara Thakkura in 1325 A.D., and edited by Professor Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Pandit Babua Misra. Another important work published by the Society in this series is *Dharma-bindu*, a treatise on Jaina philosophy by Hari Bhadra. It has been edited with the commentary of Municandra Bhadra by Dr. L. Suali and Professor Chintaharan Chakravarti. In the Isiamic section of the series the Society, among other historical and literary texts, has published an important book of Humayun's reign, called the *Qanun-i-Humayuni*, or the *Humayun Nama* of Khwandamir. The text of this work has been edited by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Hidayat Husain and the English translation with explanatory notes compiled by Dr. Baini Parshad. In the *Journal* of the Society for 1941 (Vol. VII, No I) there are two important articles, one of which is entitled the *Life and Works of Amir Hasan of Delhi*, and contributed by Prof. M. I. Borah. The other article is by Prof. N. B. Roy, who has edited for the first time the text of the *Fuluhat-i-Firoz Shahi* with a preface in English. I may remark here parenthetically that during the last two years the library of the Society, which contains a large number of most valuable MSS., was thoroughly overhauled, the books having been placed in steel cases while more accommodation arranged for students who can now consult the texts with convenience. The arrears and irregularities regarding the issue of the publications have also been set right to a great extent and the credit of this improvement is largely due to Dr. B. S. Guha, the energetic Secretary of the Society, and to his talented colleagues and able assistants.

Calcutta has to its credit three other important institutions for research in Oriental studies, namely, the Department of Post-Graduate Studies in Sanskrit, Pali, Indian Vernaculars, Comparative Philology, Persian, Arabic and Ancient Indian History and Culture of the University of Calcutta; the Vangiya Sahitya Parishad and the Greater India Society. Each of these has turned out work of substantial merit showing originality, painstaking research and lucidity of expression. Among the journals issued from Calcutta the names of *Indian Culture* and the *Indian Historical Quarterly* stand pre-eminent, both of which

have published articles of great value during the years under review. I must also mention some individual studies and works which have been published by the scholars of Calcutta. The most notable among them is the *History of Indian Philosophy*, Vol. III, by Dr. Surendra Nath Gupta. The author deservedly enjoys an international reputation for his deep learning and philosophical vision. Another work of a high class is *Studies in Tantra*, Part I, by Dr. Prabodh Chandra Bagchi of the University of Calcutta. With such words I may also mention Dr. Zubair Siddiqi's scholarly edition of Muhammad b. Ya'qub al-Haravi's *Tarikh-i-Herat* and the same author's edition of Al-Beruni's *Al-'Amal bi'l Usturlab*.

Passing on to Dacca it is a pleasure to record that the University Departments of Sanskrit, Bengali, Persian, Arabic and History there are carrying out research in a spirit of great devotion and they have turned out work of the highest quality, for example, Dr. S. K. De's edition of the *Udyoga-parvan* for the *Mahabharata* text of the Bhandarkar Institute, and the same author's critical work on the Bengal recension of the *Krisna-Karnamrta* of LilaSuka Bilwamangala. Similarly the *Concept of Riti and Guna in Sanskrit Poetics* published by Dr. Prakash Chandra Lahiri, and the *Puranic Records on Hindu Law and Custom* compiled by Rajendra Chandra Hazra are both works of the first order of merit. Among publications of this class I should also mention Dr. Mu'azzam Husain's scholarly edition and English translation of the text of Al-Asma'i's *Kitab al-Ikh/iyarain*. A reference is also necessary to another important work projected by the University of Dacca, I mean the *History of Bengal* in 3 volumes, under the joint editorship of Dr. R. C. Majumdar and Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar. The compilation is progressing satisfactorily and Vol. I is already in the press.

In this cursory survey I must not omit the activities of the Varendra Research Society, an institution in the foundation of which I had a little share in conjunction with Kumar Sarat Kumar Rai of Dighapatia, the late Akhoy Kumar Moitra and Babu Rama Prashad Chanda (now Rai Bahadur), some thirty years ago. The Society since its inception has done some good work in the study of the history and culture of the part of the country called Varendra, and during the period under review has published the *Ramacarita* of Sandhyakara Nandin, a historical poem on the Pala kings of Bengal, critically re-edited by Drs. R. C. Majumdar, R. G. Basak and Pandit Banerji Kavyatirtha.

In Bihar a novel feature is the starting of a quarterly journal in Sanskrit, called the *Samskrt-Sanjivana-Patrika*, edited by Dr. A. Banerji Sastri and published by the Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivana Samaj. The journal since the publication of its inaugural number has been appearing regularly, and according to expert opinion it is considered to be the only first-class Sanskrit magazine in India. The Bihar and Orissa Research Society has maintained the high tone of its publications and in its *Journal*, besides a number of useful articles, there has appeared the text of *Pramanavaritikavrttitika*, which at one time was considered to be lost by scholars. The Bihar and Orissa Research Society obtained photographic copies of the text from Tibet for publication in its *Journal*.

In the U.P. the Bharatiya Itihasa Parishad of Benares, the Shibli Academy of Azamgarh, the Nadwat-ul-Ulama of Lucknow and the Universities at Allahabad and Aligarh have encouraged research in Oriental studies and published works of considerable merit. Under the auspices of Bharatiya Itihasa Parishad has been planned the 20 volumes *History of India* under the chief-editorship of Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar, whose name is a guarantee for the high quality of the work. The project is making satisfactory progress and volume XII dealing with the reign of Akbar, which has been taken up first, is likely to be issued early next year—1942. Among the works published by the Shibli Academy of Azamgarh the most notable is the *History of Islam*, Vols. I and II, by Shah Moin Uddin Nadvi. The Muslim University of Aligarh has to its credit several works of importance among which the following are specially worthy of mention: *Mujaddid's Conception of Tauhid* by Dr. Burhan Ahmad; the *System of Justice in Mediaeval India* by Mr. Bashir Ahmad, I.C.S., *Caliphate and Kingship in Mediaeval Persia* by Dr. Amir Hasan Siddiqi, and the *History of Shah Isma'il Safvi* by Dr. Raja Ghulam Sarwar. The History Department of the Muslim University of Aligarh is collaborating with the Bharatiya Itihasa Parishad of Benares in the compilation of the 20 volumes *History of India*, to which a reference has already been made. Among the important books published by scholars of the U.P. during the period under review I must include Dr. Babu Ram Saksena's scientific work on Indo-Aryan Philology, entitled the *Evolution of Awadi*. I should also pay a compliment to Dr. A. S. Altekar for his illuminating researches in the study of early Indian coins and inscriptions. A piece of friendly advice may further be offered concerning the *Benares Sarasvati Bhawan Series*, the standard of which according to expert opinion has been below the mark.

The University of Delhi is still very young but its location at a place which has the traditions of Hastinapur on the one hand and the cultural history of the Muslim rulers on the other, fits it in an exceptional manner to become the principal centre of research in Oriental studies in India. Fortunately the University possesses in its present Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Sir Maurice Gwyer, an educationist of wide sympathies, great vision and extraordinary constructive genius, and I would appeal to the people of Delhi as well as to the Government of India to avail themselves of the knowledge and experience of Sir Maurice Gwyer in establishing a well-equipped department of research in Oriental subjects, such as may be worthy of this great historic city of India. During the last two years Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Lachhmi Dhar, Head of the Sanskrit Department of the University, has carried out useful research in tracing the history of the Sakas (Seythians) in early Sanskrit literature. He has also edited a Hindi poetical work, entitled *Prem Prakash*, by a Muslim writer named Barkat Ullah Bilgrami. Pandit Lachhmi Dhar's edition is based on a single MS. which was discovered by him; but this first edition may lead to the discovery of other MSS. of the poem and thus pave the way for the final recension of the work.

The Punjab with its noble traditions of Oriental learning has published some works of outstanding merit, upon which Principal Muhammad Shafi and Dr. Lakshman Sarup of the Oriental College, Dr. Raghuvira of the Sanatan Dharam College and Prof. Vishvabandhu Shastri of the Vedic Research Institute are to be congratulated. Principal Shafi has published a critical edition of the *Mu'lū' Sa'dain* of Kamal Uddin 'Abdul-Razzaq, the famous traveller and geographer who visited the court of the Vijayanagar king, Deva Raja II, about 1440 A.D., and gave a vivid account of the magnificence of the city. Dr. Lakshman Sarup is engaged in editing the *Rgveda* with the new commentary of Venkata Madhava, which is much earlier and more authentic than the commentary of Sayanaearya who lived in the 14th century A.D. Dr. Lakshman Sarup's edition is based on an original palm-leaf MS. of Madhava's commentary and he is publishing an exhaustive study of all the interpretations of the other commentators on the *Rgveda*. The work is of the first magnitude and has already attracted the attention of scholars in India as well as abroad, notably in America, where the Oriental Society has resolved to give some financial help to the learned editor. The entire work will cover six volumes, each of 1,000 pages. Two volumes have already been printed and the third is in the press. As Dr. Lakshman

Sarup owing to lack of funds is feeling much handicapped in pushing forward his work I appeal to the Government of India, to Indian States, and to all admirers of Indian sacred literature to help the author in completing his *magnum opus*

Dr. Raghuvira as Director of the International Academy of Indian Culture has acquired fame both for scholarship and organising capacity, and his edition of *Paippalada* recension of the *Atharva-veda* is a work of very high merit. During the years under review he also saw through the press the late Dr. W. Caland's edition of the *Satapatha Brahmana* based on the Kanya recension, and worked on a critical edition of the *Ramayana*. Dr. Raghuvira has also established an up-to-date press for the printing of old texts, and his enterprise in this respect as well as in the introduction of European methods of research in India deserve support by all patrons of learning in our country. Prof. Vishvabandhu Shastri has published the *Vedic Kosa* or a word-concordance of Vedic literature, which is proving very useful to students of this subject. Among other works published by the scholars of the Punjab the following are worthy of special notice; *A History of Sanskrit Literature* by Mr. H. R. Aggarval, *Nilamala Purana* by Mr. R. C. Kak, *Nidana Sutras* by Dr. K. N. Bhatnagar, *Talkhis Mu'jam al-Alqab* by Maulawi Abdul Quddus and the *Indices of the Lisan al-'Arab* by Maulawi Abdul Qayyum.

In the Central Provinces, Prof. V. V. Mirashi has carried out important researches in the study of the early inscriptions and coins of the Deccan, and as a result of them the genealogies of the Satavahanas and some local dynasties have been scrutinized and fixed on an authoritative basis. Another important work published by a scholar of the C. P. is *Indian Epistemology* by Dr. Jwala Prasad of King Edward College, Amraoti

In the Presidency of Bombay the work of the Bhandarkar Research Institute is known all over the world. The publications issued by it during the last two years are: *Udyogaparvan* (*Mahabharata* text) edited by Dr. S. K. De, to which reference has already been made, *Aranyakaparvan* (*Mahabharata* text), edited by Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, *A History of Dharmashastra* by Prof. P. V. Kane (Vol. II), the *Jain Catalogus Catalogorum* by Prof. H. D. Velankar, the *Descriptive Catalogues of Government Manuscripts, Vaidyaka Section* (Part I), by Dr. H. D. Sharma, *Karya Section* (Part 1), by Dr. P. K. Gode and *Jain Section* by Mr. H. R. Kapadia. Besides these the *Sabhaparvan* of the *Mahabharata* text, edited by Dr. Franklin Edgerton is ready for

printing and the *Bhismaparvan* of the same book, edited by Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, is under preparation. Notwithstanding the importance of the work which the Bhandarkar Institute is doing, the progress of its activities now is much handicapped by inadequacy of funds, and with a view to preserving the reputation of Indian scholarship abroad I strongly appeal to all patriots of our country to help liberally this great national institution.

In the field of Vedic Studies some important works have been published by the Vaidik Samshodhak Mandal and the Deccan College Research Institute. The former has to its credit a new edition of the *Rgveda* in which the learned editors have consulted the various MSS. with great care; and their work is a distinct improvement upon the previous editions of Max Muller and other scholars. In the work of the Deccan College Research Institute the studies of Prof. V. M. Apte deserve special mention, particularly his monographs, entitled *Rgveda Mantras in their Ritual Setting in the Grhyasutras*, and *Non-Rgvedic Mantras rubricated in the Asvalayana-Grhyasutra: Sources and Interpretation*. It will be fair to state at this juncture that the Deccan College Research Institute under its able and talented Principal, Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala has turned out very substantial work in other branches of Oriental studies as well, and the names of Dr. H. D. Sankalia, Dr. S. M. Katre, Dr. M. A. Chaghtai and Dr. C. H. Shaikh are worthy of being mentioned for their painstaking researches.

In this connection I may also mention the names of two professors of the Fergusson College, I mean Drs. P. V. Bapat and R. N. Dandekar. Dr. Bapat has published *A Comparative Study of Vimuttimagga of Upatissa and Visuddhimagga of Buddhaghosa*, which shows great care and sound learning in the production of the monograph. Dr. Dandekar has a scientific bent of mind and his researches, which are mainly devoted to the early gods of the Hindu pantheon, are of great value. He is also to be complimented for efficient work in his capacity as Secretary of the Bhandarkar Research Institute. Among other Sanskritic studies issued during the last two years the following are specially worthy of mention: *Visuddhimagga*, Part I, edited in Devanagari by Prof. Dhammananda Kasumbi; *A Critical Study of the Plays of Bhasa* by Dr. A. Pusalkar, the new edition of Patanjali's *Mahabhasya*, with the commentaries of Nagesa and Kayyata, which Kielhorn's edition did not contain, and *Dharmakosa*, Vol. II, edited by Lakshtanasastri Jeshi. The last is a veritable encyclopaedia of Hindu Dharmasastr texts.

In the field of Jain literature the *Manikya Chandra Digambara purana of Puspadanta*, while the *Raya Chandra Jaina Sastramata-purana of Puspadanta*, while the *Raya Chandra Jaina Sastramata Series* has issued the *Paramatmaprakasa* of Yogindu, most ably edited by Dr. A. N. Upadhyā. The former text was originally written in Malkhed in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during 959-65 A.D. and the learned editor has expressed a desire to present a complete set to the library of the All-India Oriental Conference.

For the publication of important Persian and Arabic texts the work of the Islamic Research Association of Bombay deserves special notice. In 1940, the Association published Prof. A. J. Arberry's edition of 'Iraqi's 'Ushshaq-nama (the Songs of Lovers), text with English translation; but two other works which were to be issued the same year have been held up, the *Chronicle of Unini* owing to the sad death of its editor, Professor D. S. Margoliouth, and the *Kitabu'l-Kashf* of Sayyidena Ja'far b. Mansuri'l-Yaman, which was being edited by Dr. R. Strothmann, on account of the outbreak of the War. During the current year the Association has made considerable progress in the preparation of the *Rise of the Fatimids* by Dr. W. Ivanow and the *Risalatu'l-I'tiqadat* of Ibn-Babawayhi by Mr. A. A. Fyzee, the talented Secretary of the Association. The greatest project of the Association is however, an *Index to the Qur'an*, the compilation of which has been undertaken by Professor A. Jeffery of the University of Columbia.

As regards the study of Iranian subjects it may be pointed out for the information of the institutions concerned that according to competent authorities the works published in recent years do not show the high standard which was attained in the previous books compiled by Indian scholars. It should however be observed that the work done by Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala and several other scholars shows sound methods of research, and their guidance and advice should be taken advantage of by institutions publishing works on this important branch of Oriental studies.

Passing on to the Presidency of Madras I would first speak of the Adyar Library Sanskrit publications. Among them the *Bhuva-samkranti-sutra* with Nagarjuna's *Bhava-samkranti-sastra* and the commentary of Maitreyanatha is of outstanding merit. It has been edited by Prof. N. Aiyyaswami Sastri. The Adyar Library has also published several important texts with useful commentaries relating to the *Gita* and *Upanishads*. Among the Madras University publications I spe-

cially mention the *Unadi-suras* and Bhoja's *Sarasvati-Kanthabharana*, both grammatical works, most ably edited by Dr. T. R. Chintamani; the *Sloka-varttiaka-vyakhya* (on Kumarila) of Bhatta Umbeka, edited by Prof. S. K. Ramanatha Sastri, and the *Prakarartha-Vivaranam* by Dr. C. Kunhan. I would also say a word regarding the New *Catalogus Catalogorum of MSS.*, a work on which the University of Madras has been engaged for the last five years, and the publication of which is eagerly awaited by scholars; for since Aufrecht's work published more than half a century ago thousands of new MSS. have come to light, particularly by the various missions to Tibet and by Sir Aurel Stein's expeditions to Chinese Turkistan.

The Islamic Series of the University of Madras has published some useful works, among which may be mentioned Dr. S. M. H. Nainar's English Translation of the *Tuzuk-i-Walajahi* issued in 1940. Two other works, now passing through the press, are also worthy of notice. They are the *Futuhu's-Salatin* of 'Isami by Mr. Sayed Usha and the *Diwan-i-Ibn Sanau'l-Mulk* by Dr. Abdul Haq, Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.

The Governments of Travancore, Mysore and Baroda have special series for the publication of Sanskrit texts, and during the period under review some valuable works have been issued by them. Of these the *Sukti-muktavali* of Jahlana, edited by Prof. E. Krishnamacharya and published by the Gaekwad Oriental Series, deserves special mention. It is an old Sanskrit Anthology.

Coming over to Hyderabad I consider it my duty to state that the illustrious rulers of the Asaf Jahi dynasty, particularly our present benign Sovereign, have extended their patronage and warm support to the fostering and development of Oriental studies in a most catholic spirit, irrespective of the various schools of religious thought under which those studies are being pursued. To elucidate this statement I may mention the names of a few institutions which have been offered subsidies or recurring grants in comparatively recent times by the Government of Hyderabad, through the genuine and personal interest of our gracious Ruler—Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, *khallad Allaho mulku wa sultanatahu!* They are the Bhandarkar Research Institute, Aurobindo Ashram, the Andhra University, Shantiniketan and the Benares University. As regards the help of His Exalted Highness to the All-India Oriental Conference I may state that his is the only Government which has contributed regularly to the running

expenses of the sessions of the Conference since its inception in 1918, while the contributions made by the Provincial Governments and other Indian States in this connection have been temporary, being related to particular sessions.

The love of learning and a generous policy have led to the establishment of several institutions in Hyderabad itself and among these the work of Da'iratu'l-Ma'arif has been praised in no unstinted terms by Orientalists all over the world, particularly in Europe. The Da'ira was started by the late Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Syed Huqain Bilgrami, to publish rare Arabic texts, bearing on important literary and scientific subjects, which were scattered in the various libraries of the world and access to which was not easy to the ordinary student. The Da'ira since its establishment has edited and issued 105 old texts, comprising 205 volumes, on a variety of subjects. The works of outstanding merit published during the period under review are : *Al-Muntazam fi-Tarikhil' Ummam* of Ibn-i-Jauzi, Part. V1I, edited from a MS. of Istanbul Library, *Tarikh-i-Kabir* of Imam A'zam, edited from the MSS. of Hyderabad and Istanbul Libraries and the *Kitabu'l-Af' al* of Abu'l-Qasim 'Ali b. Ja'far of Sicily, edited from the MSS. of Mulla Murad and Rampur Library.

Among other important works published, or ready for publication in Hyderabad under the patronage of Government I should mention Aqa Muhammad Ali's *Farhang-i-Nizam*, Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan's *Mu'jam-al-Musannifin* and Maulana Abdul Haq's *Lughat-i-Urdū*. The *Farhang-i-Nizam* is the most comprehensive and up-to-date lexicon of the Persian language, and among works of its kind it has the same position and authority as the larger edition of the *Oxford Dictionary*. It may be interesting to note that another lexicon of the Persian language, which was extant up to quite recently, was also compiled under the authority of a Deccan king, but some four hundred years ago. I mean the *Burhan-i-Qati* of Burhanu'd-Din b. Muhammad Husain Tabrizi, dedicated to 'Abdulla Qutb Shah in 1653 A.D. The *Mu'jam-al-Musannifin* is a biographical dictionary of authors on the model of Brockelmann's well-known work, but on a much larger scale than the latter, so much so that the authors mentioned in the *Mu'jam* under the name Ahmad exceed two thousand in number. Four volumes of this work have already been issued but the material collected may cover twenty to twenty-five more volumes. The *Lughat-i-Urdū* is also a colossal work, and almost half of its compilation has been completed

and an adequate sum sanctioned by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government to print it under the auspices of the Osmania University. I should also speak of the activities of the Persian MSS. Society of Hyderabad, which through the munificence of Government came into existence some ten years ago, and has published some useful Persian historical texts since its establishment. The last work issued by the Society was the *Chach Nama* of 'Ali b. Hamid, critically edited by Dr. Umar b. Muhammad Da'ud Pota. Another work of the Society, now ready b. Muhammad Da'ud-Pota. Another work of the Society, now ready edited by Dr. C. H. Shaikh of the Deccan College, Poona.

I should also mention that the Osmania University in its Post-Graduate Department is encouraging research in Oriental studies, and as a nucleus to a library of Sanskrit and Early Dravidian MSS. has acquired a large collection of palm-leaf writings, a majority of which are rare. Among the staff of the University some professors have carried out valuable research in their respective subjects; namely, Dr. Khalifa Abdul Hakim on the philosophical aspect of Maulana Jalalu'd-Din Rumi's poetry, Dr. Wali Uddin on Mysticism, Dr. M. Hamid Ullah on Islamic Law, Professor Haroon Khan Sherwani on the Deccan History of the Islamic period and Prof. Subba Rao on Telugu poetry. I may remark here, parenthetically, that Professor Subba Rao himself is a poet of high rank. Professor Sherwani's latest researches have just been published in the form of an attractive monograph, entitled *Mahmud Gawan, the Great Bahmani Wazir*. In this connection I must also mention the name of Professor Hanumant Rao of the Nizam College whose studies of the Vaishnavaite movement of Madhvacharya in the Deccan, from the 14th to the 19th century, forms an interesting chapter of the religious history of India during the Muslim rule.

In this running commentary, I have not reviewed archaeological studies as yet, because I desired to take them up last, on account of their being my special line. Among the books of outstanding merit published on this subject mention may be made of the *Monuments of Sanchi*, by Sir John Marshall and Professor A. Foucher, the *Excavations at Harappa* by Mr. M. S. Wats, *Biruni's Picture of the World* by A. Zaki Validi Togan, and the *Excavations in Swat and Explorations in the Oxus Territories of Afghanistan* by Drs. E. Barger and Philip Wright. I should also mention in this connection, Dr. B. C. Law's *Kasumbi in Ancient Literature* and Prof. Nilkanta Shastri's *Sri Vijaya*, both of which are very interesting studies.

The activities of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India have suffered considerably by the adverse report of Sir Leonard Woolley on the one hand, and the financial stringency resulting from the war conditions on the other. The system of work pursued by the Department, however, requires some reorientation, and I made certain suggestions in this connection in my Presidential Address before the Archaeological Section of the Indian History Congress in 1940. I repeat those suggestions for the attention of Government and all concerned, with a view to placing the constitution of the Department on a scientific basis and thus raising the standard of archaeological research in India. First of all there should be a clear division in the recruitment and training of officers for Conservation, Excavation and Exploration work. Officers for Conservation should be recruited from Engineering Colleges or Schools of Architecture, and trained for a fixed period, extending from one to two years in the special methods of conservation of Archaeological monuments. After their training they should be posted permanently to a circle, or to a province, in strict regard to their special qualifications and individual aptitudes, and should not be transferred from that circle or province, for the study of the Archaeology of a particular area means a life's study, and higher results cannot be achieved by officers who are transferred from province to province after intervals of a few years. Similarly the officers for Exploration and Excavation work should be recruited from among those graduates who have already qualified in Archaeology as a part of their History course for their degree examinations. The officers thus selected may in the first instance be attached to Museums in order to make themselves familiar with Indian antiquities and also to learn the methods of their preservation, classification and exhibition. Afterwards they may be attached to experts who are exploring or conducting excavation operations at important sites, in order to learn the scientific methods of field-work. Further, Epigraphy should be entrusted to Universities and the practice of training an Archaeological officer both for Epigraphy and Conservation simultaneously should be abolished. Again in view of the growing national consciousness among the students of the country it is desirable that there should be a *liaison* between the Universities and the Archaeological Department, and the staff and students of Archaeology and Ancient History departments may be invited to watch and, if practicable, to partake according to their capacity in the excavation operations.

To work out the detail of the above reforms I had recommended the

appointment of a committee, the personnel of which and other matters connected with it, are mentioned in my Address referred to above.

In spite of obvious handicaps, as explained above, the Archaeological Department of the Government of India under the able direction of Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, has carried out excavations at two sites and achieved important results. One of these sites was discovered in the remodelling of the Kashi Railway Station, and although in the beginning the Railway contractors who were in charge of the work wrought considerable havoc in destroying the structures found buried under the earth, and disposing of many of the antiquities, the Director-General of Archaeology ultimately regained those antiquities and had them preserved and exhibited in the local Museum. He also arranged with the Railway authorities to have the site systematically excavated later under his direction. As a result of that the third or fourth stratum of the site has been exposed and a large number of buildings and antiquities discovered, which apparently belong to the centuries on either side of the Christian era. The other site where excavations have been conducted by the Department is Ramnagar, a town mentioned in the *Mahabharata* and also in the diary of the Chinese pilgrim, Huen Tsang. The site was originally discovered and identified with Ramnagar by the late General Sir Alexander Cunningham, but excavations in a systematic manner were carried out last year, and have been taken up this year again, and several strata exposed. The buildings of the upper strata belong to the 8th and 9th centuries A.D. while those of the lower to the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.

The greatest achievement of the years under review is however the successful conservation of the Elephanta sculptures and the Gol Gumbad at Bijapur. Both these monuments are of the utmost importance occupying as they do a significant position in the history of the Sculpture and Architecture of the world. In congratulating the Government of India and the Archaeological Department on the accomplishment of this great task I would draw their attention to the preservation of two more monuments which are important landmarks in the history of Indian architecture and which through neglect are deteriorating fast. One of them is a portion of the city-wall of Pataliputra built of wood, described by Megasthenes and exposed to view several times, lastly by Mr. J. A. Page in the course of his excavations in 1926-27. Below the wall Mr. Page also discovered a wooden pavement in which the arrangement of the planks showed considerable mechanical skill. The site is now under water but as the area is not large the water may easily be

taken out with the help of an electric pump in the summer months and afterwards the remains thoroughly conserved; the floor and the side-walls could be protected by cement-concrete. It is a pity that such measures were not adopted at the time of the excavation, but as *sal* wood, of which the city-wall and the other remains there are reported to have been built, does not deteriorate quickly, there may be still time to save these unique specimens of ancient Indian architecture.

Another monument which requires immediate attention for its safety is the *chaitya* cave at Kondane, some 8 miles from the Karjat Railway Station on the G.I.P. The *chaitya* has a magnificent facade and although many of its pillars have decayed, the monument can easily be repaired and a great deal of its pristine beauty restored. The *chaitya* as well as *vihara* attached to it are in a rapid state of decay owing to the percolation of rain water and lack of adequate drainage. During my visit to these monuments in the beginning of last month I was fortunate to discover an inscription also on the front of the *vihara* which I have brought to the notice of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle. Fergusson and Burgess could not trace any writing on these monuments; hence they were diffident to pronounce which of the three *chaityas* at Bhaja, Bedsa and Kondane, is the earliest. The discovery of this inscription may perhaps help to solve the problem, but from the styles of architecture and sculpture they all appear to belong to the same period, about two centuries before the Christian era. I would appeal to the Government of India to take early steps to save from further ruin the cave-shrines of Kondane which are the finest monuments of their kind in India. I would also request the Government of Bombay to construct a road for access to these temples. Archaeology is a central subject, but the monuments are situated in the Presidency of Bombay and if on their being properly preserved and made easily accessible, they kindle feelings of national pride or foster a love for the beautiful, the people of the Bombay Presidency will be the first to develop such feelings. Along with the conservation of monuments it is absolutely necessary that access to them should be made easy otherwise their utility for educational purposes becomes practically nil. In this connection I would draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the construction of a road to Bedsa caves also, where a sculpture representing two horse-riders, for the vividness of joyous expression and grace of finish, is unique among the Buddhist sculptures of India. It may rank high among the sculptures of the world, for the vigour combined with beauty which we notice in early Greek sculpture is amply represented in the

Bedsa 'horse-riders.' The happy couple, riding on separate horses, have very refined features: the male figure has stretched his hand in an amorous mood towards his beautiful partner, which feeling is fully reciprocated in the almost quivering nostrils, up-raised ears and mane, and glistening eyes of his horse. Fergusson has published a photograph of it, but it does not do justice to the beauty of the sculpture, having been taken from the ground-level. The sculpture is carved as the capital of a pillar and to secure a faithful photograph of it a scaffolding should be specially erected, which will not be a difficult task. Bedsa is only 6 miles from the 28th mile-stone of the Poona-Bombay road and as there is a village just at the foot of the hill and several others in the vicinity, the proposal of the construction of a road may be considered for other reasons as well—such as agricultural development, or rural uplift, or the expansion of literacy and primary education. Incidentally I may also observe that Archaeology is not flourishing as a Central Government subject and it may perhaps attract greater attention if it is transferred to Provincial Governments.

The Archaeological Departments of Jaipur, Gwalior, Baroda, Mysore and Travancore States have done good work during the last two years and published useful reports. The excavations carried out by the Jaipur and Mysore States are specially commendable, the results having a close bearing on our own work at Maski and Kondapur. At the latter place the Archaeological Department of Hyderabad has discovered a town of the Andhra period (*cir.* 200 B.C. to 200 A.D.), situated on the bank of a stream the waters of which in comparatively recent times have been dammed for a reservoir to irrigate the country. The antiquities discovered there have a large variety, comprising seals, coins, terra-cotta figures, ornaments, jewels and pottery: the last both of domestic and religious use. The terra-cotta figures represent Buddhist deities, but their chief value lies in their perfect modelling and vivid expression, indicating art of a high order. The features of these figurines resemble very much the features of the present day inhabitants of the Deccan; and they like the figures represented in the frescoes at Ajanta, show that the art was indigenous underwent no influence of the North. It is only after the 3rd century, the time of the waning of the Andhra power in the Deccan, that we find North-Indian people represented in the frescoes of Ajanta. According to our researches the Deccan defied the political and artistic superiority of the North until the 3rd century A.D., although Buddhist religious missions penetrated the Deccan as early as the 3rd century

B.C. But the success of these missions may be due to the racial affinities of the people of the Deccan, who had a strong admixture of Sakas (Scythians) in them, to the founder of the Buddhist faith, Sakyamuni, who according to Panini was the Sage of the Sakas. I may not go further in this matter for such problems are not to be discussed in a Presidential address.

An important scheme just sanctioned by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government is a comprehensive survey of the prehistoric antiquities of the Dominions. Such relics are found in great abundance in Hyderabad State, and the Archaeological Department of H.E.H.'s Government has devoted special attention to their study recently. As the North-western part of the Mysore State and several districts of the Madras Presidency bordering on the Nizam's Dominions possess prehistoric archaeological antiquities of an identical character, it is hoped that with the co-operation of the Archaeological Departments of these two Governments it will be possible to arrive at definite conclusions regarding the religious ideas, the industries and the racial characteristics of the inhabitants of this country in the millenia preceding the Christian era. The views obtaining on this subject at present are hazy and unscientific in the extreme.

Another important project sanctioned by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government is the publication of an authentic and up-to-date *History of the Monuments of India*. The need for such a publication is apparent, for Fergusson and Burgess' work, which was compiled seventy years ago, has become out of date in the light of the extensive researches carried out since the time of these two pioneers. His Exalted Highness' Government has entrusted the compilation of the work to me and Sir John Marshall and I am glad to report that Vol. I of this work dealing with the monuments from the earliest times to the 3rd century A.D., is now ready for the press. The publication of Vol. III of *Ajanta* and the *Monograph on Bidar*, has been withheld owing to the War, although plates and half of the texts of these works have been printed by the Oxford University Press. We have however been able to issue a comprehensive monograph on the *Telugu Inscriptions of the Dominions*, edited by Dr. P. Srinivasachar, in the beginning of this year.

India is a vast country and the scope of the work of our Conference is also vast, and it has therefore been my desire, ever since taking over charge of my office as President of the Conference, to find out ways and means by which the objects of this great organization be better fulfilled. The biennial sessions of the Conference are indeed

of great value in stimulating research, in establishing personal contacts and in the discussion of outstanding problems, but to take stock of the activities of the research students in the different parts of India, or to afford facilities to them in the shape of expert advice, loan of original MSS. or their photostat copies, or monetary help, is practically impossible under the present organisation of the Conference. But such aims could easily be realised if the Conference had a permanent office with a small but competent staff and a well-equipped library. The Conference has a previous scheme of establishing an Indian Academy on the lines of the British Academy, the preliminaries of which are more or less settled and if the permanent office of the Conference was established at a central place, it would be possible to arrange for the institution of the proposed Indian Academy as well. But the establishment of a permanent office requires money, which it is proposed to secure in the form of endowments or foundations for the superior staff, and a permanent fund—from the interest of which the salaries of the subordinate officials such as clerks, accountants, etc., may be paid. A Government University, whose name I shall be able to announce shortly, has kindly promised to offer accommodation to the permanent staff and library of the Conference free. Several Provincial Governments and Indian States, as well as some public-spirited persons, who were approached for help, have shown their appreciation of the scheme and donated sums to the Permanent Fund of the Conference with a view to carrying out the project as early as practicable. The names of the principal donors are as follows:—

- (1) Sir Dorab Tata Trust.
- (2) Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur.
- (3) Raja Panna Lal Saheb.
- (4) Seth Sukhdeo Prashad.
- (5) Seth G. Raghunath Mull.
- (6) Mr. Ghansham Das Birla.
- (7) Mr. Ambalal Sarabai.
- (8) Seth Lalbai Dulphatbhai.*

I should also express my gratitude to those persons who, purely in the interest of advancement of learning, have helped me in making the Government of India, Provincial Governments and some philan-

*since this address was read the Governments of the United Provinces and the Jammu and Kashmir State have been pleased to donate handsome sums to the Permanent Fund. G.Y.

thropists of our motherland interested in the scheme. Their names are:

THE HON'BLE SIR MAURICE GwyER, K. C.B., K.C.S.I.,
Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University.

THE RT. HON'BLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI, P.C., D.C.L. (Oxon.),
Member for Information, Government of India.

THE HON'BLE MR. C. H. GIDNEY, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Resident in Hyderabad,

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE N. G. A. EDGLEY, I.C.S.,
Principal Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU, AND

NAWAB MEHDI NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR.

The response for the support of the scheme although very warm in spirit, has not been equally generous in the shape of financial help, for the apparent reason that war requirements have now the first claim on Government as well as private resources. We are thankful to the British Government for the peace and safety which we enjoy to-day, and in the case of war also, the flames of which are spreading fast, and now seen clearly on the horizon of our country, both in the East and West, their help in men and materials will enable us to defend our country against the ruthless forces of enemies who for the sake of self-aggrandizement are bent on destroying culture and all that is dear to the human soul. I should also say that during my two visits to Germany during Hitler's regime I did not find any freedom of speech such as we enjoy in India, and the cruel manner in which some of the eminent Professors of Universities, Directors of Museums and other literati have been treated can hardly be believed by a cultured person. The position is so critical now that we should not remain indifferent to the issues involved by the War, but put together all our resources, financial, industrial, economic and military, in a combined effort to fight our foes whose vicious aims may be compared to the evil genius of Mara in his vain endeavour to trample down the Truth.

Before concluding this address I would request Nawab Sir Muhammed Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, as President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, kindly to convey the grateful thanks of the Conference to His Exalted Highness for



Vice-Chairman
PROF. QAZI MOHAMAD HUSAIN, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.)
PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

the gracious message of good-will and encouragement which he has been pleased to send us for the success of this Session. I should also thank you Sir, as well as Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, the President of the Reception Committee, for the very warm and cordial welcome which you have accorded us through your brilliant addresses. I have further to express the gratitude of the Conference to Qazi Muhammad Husain Sahib, the able and talented Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, for his unfailing courtesy, judicious advice and ready help in all matters relating to the success of this Session.

ANNEXURE

PROPOSED SCHEME

Paid Staff

Secretaries.—At the beginning there will be only two Secretaries; one for Early Indian Religion, Philosophy and Literature, and the other for Islamic Studies. In order to secure scholars of the highest qualifications it is recommended that each of these Secretaries should have a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The Secretaryships will be endowed, or founded on a permanent basis (*i.e.*, their emoluments being included as a recurring item of expenditure in the budget) either by the Government of India, or by the Provincial Governments, or by Indian States. If a public-spirited person comes forward to endow these Secretaryships, the sum or property bestowed for the purpose will cover by its income the emoluments of the Secretary on a basis of 2½ per cent. per annum interest.

To make the request for endowment or foundation acceptable it is suggested that the Secretaries of the Conference may occupy simultaneously chairs of Indian Philosophy, Religion and Culture, and Islamic Studies at a University which may endow or found these chairs or secretaryships, and which also offer accommodation to the Permanent Office and Library of the Conference.

The duties of the Secretaries will be as follows:—

- (a) To deliver a certain number of lectures (eight each year!) under the auspices of the University which has made the endowment.

- (b) To publish quarterly a comprehensive Bibliography (or Review) of all Oriental works printed in India.
- (c) To offer facilities to research workers, by introducing them to experts, by arranging for them loans of original MSS., or photostat copies of them and by securing, if practicable, monetary help.
- (d) To equip the library of the Conference.

Fellows or Research Scholars.—In our opinion the title 'Fellow' is preferable. At the beginning there will be six Fellows only, namely, one for Vedic Studies, another for Buddhist Philosophy and Art, another for Jain Religion and Literature, another for Iranian Studies, another for South Indian Languages and Culture, and another for Islamic Studies. The Fellowships also will be endowed, or founded in a permanent manner, like the Secretarships. Their honorarium will be Rs. 150 per mensem, and they will be appointed afterwards on the merits of their services. The duties of the Fellows will be:—

- (i) To help the Secretaries in the compilation of the Bibliography.
- (ii) To help the Secretaries in the equipment of the Conference library.
- (iii) To carry out research in their special subjects under the authority of the Conference.

Clerks, etc.—There will be a small staff comprising:—

One Clerk and Accountant	..	Rs. 100-10|2-159.
Two Assistant Clerks	..	,, 75-5|3-100.
Four Chaprasis each	..	,, 12-1|5-15.

The assistant clerks must be good at typing and book-keeping, while the chief clerk must posses a sound knowledge of Accounts. One of the assistant clerks will help the Fellows in the library work. The salaries of these clerks will be paid from the income to be derived from the Permanent Fund.

LIBRARY

Pari passu with their duties the Secretaries and Fellows will devote special attention to the equipment of the library of the Conference. The publication of a quarterly Bibliography or Review by the Confr-

ence will enable it to get a number of Oriental works free from authors; but it will be advisable to approach Government with the request that of the copies acquired by the latter under the Registration Act one copy each of all Oriental works published in India, may either be presented to the Conference, or placed for the use of the general public in the Library of the Conference.

PERMANENT FUND

In the Appeal a sum of rupees two lacs has been asked for the Permanent Fund, which is to be collected thus:—

The Government of India and the Provincial Governments	..	Rs.	1,25,000
Indian States	..	„	75,000
Public-spirited persons	..	„	50,000

Total	.. „	2,50,000	_____

The total shows an excess of Rs. 50,000, But this is to cover any deficiency which may occur on account of our failing to realise in full donations from some of our benefactors to whom the Appeals have been submitted. The Conference is, however, trying its best to realise the total sum of Rs. 2,50,000, for in the first three years a considerable sum will be required for the initial expenses of the inauguration of the permanent office of the Conference and the starting of its organ—Bibliography or Review.

At the end Dr. M. Nizamuddin, the Local Secretary, read out the messages of good wishes received by him from various institutions, prominent among them being :

MESSAGES:

The Government of India, Department of Information sent by the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Department of Information and Broadcasting.

New Delhi, the 13th December, 1941.

I regret my official duties do not permit me to avail myself of the privilege of attending the Eleventh Session of the All-India Oriental Conference but my thoughts and good wishes will be with you. I have read with the greatest interest the agenda, which covers a rich and wide field, and the names of those who will preside over the various sections. Two thoughts came into my mind as I read—the first is how rich and varied is the heritage of learning and culture which our forefathers have handed down to us. The contribution which the East in general and India in particular has made to the sum of human knowledge and human progress is indeed notable, and it is good that at this time, when the very life of civilisation is in danger, you should meet together to remind us and others that the East, as well as the West, has been a contributor to our common culture and to show that India even in the midst of war is determined that the torch of pure learning shall not be extinguished. My second thought, when I read the names and subjects in your programme, was of the unity of our common heritage: how it takes no count of Hindu or Muslim, of Bengali or Madrasi, of Sanskrit or Urdu. Pure knowledge is universal, learning recks not of creed or community. Surely it is an encouragement to us today, when the stress is so often on points of disagreement, to know that, however different the sources of our culture, there is common ground on which we may all meet together in agreement.

Sd/- A. Hydari.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore State
 Bhaktivilas Trivandrum,
 11th December, 1941.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of the invitation to attend the Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference and I am glad to see that my valued friend His Excellency Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur is inaugurating the Session. I wish the Conference every success.

Yours sincerely
 Sd/- C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer.

Lt. Col. T. J. Kedar, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University.

No. 9287 Nagpur.
 15th December, 1941.

Message.

I desire to convey, on behalf of Nagpur University, its best wishes for the success of the 11th Session of the All-India Oriental Conference being held at Hyderabad this month.

The value of gatherings of the scholars of Sanskrit, Persian and other Indian Languages at the Sessions of the Conference cannot be exaggerated. Apart from the academic contributions made by such scholars on a common platform, they have a national importance which cannot be ignored. There are few institutions which have a greater potential value for settlement of the inter-communal problems of our country than the cultural meetings of the kind arranged at present by the All-India Oriental Conference.

I wish the session a great success.

Sd/- T. J. Kedar,
 Vice-Chancellor,
 Nagpur University.

The Hyderabad State Broadcasting Department had arranged for the recording of important portions of the Royal Message and Addresses. The Historical Pictures, Bombay, took a film of the Proceedings of the Inaugural Session. Raja Deen Dayal, Photographers, Hyderabad took photos of the Opening Session. There was a distinguished gathering of about a thousand persons in the Address Hall. The Meeting came to a successful close at about 1 p.m.

A group photograph of the distinguished visitors, Officers of the Conference, Delegates and Members was taken in front of the Engineering College.

The Delegates and Members of the Conference repaired to their camps and lunched in the spacious Dining Halls of the University where suitable arrangements had been made for catering in different styles.

OTHER ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS:

The Second Sitting of the Conference in which the Sectional Presidential addresses and Papers were read was held in the Arts College according to the scheduled programme mentioned on pages 62-63.

At 4-30 p.m. at the special invitation of the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition all the Delegates and Members of the Conference attended the Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition in the Public Gardens.

The same evening a grand At-Home was arranged in front of the Town Hall in the Public Gardens. The Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur on behalf of the Reception Committee, entertained the distinguished Delegates and Members of the All-India Oriental Conference, and the Indian History Congress. Several distinguished State Officials, members of learned societies, representatives of Government Departments and leading public men attended the party. This Social function proved a great success as it gave an excellent opportunity of cordially welcoming the savants that had assembled for the first time in Hyderabad from all parts of India.

At 6-30 p.m. Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director of Archaeology in India delivered his lecture with lantern slides on "The Latest Archaeological Excavations at Arichhatra and Benares" in the Town Hall which was attended by a large gathering and was most instructive.

After the lecture the delegates and members of the Conference returned to the University Hostels and camps.

At 10 p.m. a Poets' Gathering was held in the main entrance hall of the Arts College which was presided over by the late Sir Mohamad Yaqub, Reforms Adviser to the Government of Hyderabad. The chief feature of this gathering was that Hindi, Telugu, Kannada, and Marathi poets vied with their Urdu compeers. Much of its success was due to the genial personality of the President who brought the gathering to a close by the recitation of his own verses. A group photo of the gathering was taken.

Sunday, the 21st December 1941.

Sunday, 21st December 1941 was an occasion of great importance as the Orientalists had gathered with the Historians to make the Fifth Session of the Indian History Congress a success. The whole of the morning was taken up by the Inaugural ceremony of the Congress, the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India and the Opening of the Historical Exhibition specially arranged for the occasion in the spacious Reading Room of the University Library.

In the afternoon the academic work of the Conference was carried on. All the Sectional Meetings were held in the Arts College and the remaining Sectional Presidential Addresses were delivered as per scheduled programme.

At 5 p.m. all the Office-bearers, Delegates and Members of the All-India Oriental Conference, the Indian History Congress, the Numismatic Society of India and the Linguistic Society of India assembled at the Shah Manzil, where a grand At Home was arranged in honour of the guests of all the Conferences. His Excellency the President Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, the Vice-Patron, and the distinguished host of the evening entertained the guests. The Hon'ble the Resident Sir Claude Henry Gidney and Lady Gidney also graced the occasion. There was a distinguished gathering of Nobles, Members of the Executive Council, higher officials of the State, Representatives of various Government departments and prominent citizens. It was an excellent meeting ground for famous Orientalists, Historians, Ulamas, Pandits, Scholars, and Authors to come in close contact with the elite of Hyderabad and representatives of the finest traditions of the Deccan culture. This State function was unique in several respects and proved a great success.

At 6-30 p.m. the second lantern lecture was delivered by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, Director of Archaeology, on "The Kondapur Excavations" in the Town Hall before a large gathering.

At 8-30 p.m. a grand dinner was given by Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur, Amir-i-Paigah, at the Bashir Bagh Palace to which all the Delegates and Members of all the Conferences and leading State officials were invited. After the dinner, Mr. Thandava Krishna and his party entertained the guests with their famous dance.

Monday, the 22nd of December 1941

On the third day of the Session, the first business meeting of the Council was held at 8 a.m. at the Arts College, when the new Executive Committee of the Conference was duly elected. At 10-30 a meeting of the newly elected Executive Committee was held, the Proceedings of which are included in the Minutes recorded by the General Secretary. It being the last day of the Session, the remaining Presidential Addresses and papers were read in the various Sectional Meetings, and the academic work of the Session was brought to a close at 1-30 p.m.

The Closing Session was held at 3-30 p.m. in the Address Hall, when the Office-bearers and other distinguished Members of the Executive Committee of the Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference paid high tributes to the august Patron, His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and to the enlightened Members of the Government for the progress that modern Hyderabad has achieved during His Exalted Highness' reign and passed resolutions in recognition of the work of the officers of the local organisation in making the Hyderabad Session a success both from the academic and social points of view and thanked the hosts profusely. (Vide Minutes attached at the end).

At 5 p.m. all the Delegates and Members of all the Conferences again met at the River Gardens to attend the magnificent At-Home given in their honour. The Hon'ble Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur Asaf-jahi on behalf of the citizens of Hyderabad and as Mayor of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation entertained a large gathering of distinguished State officers, prominent citizens and visitors and welcomed the guests in the Address which reads as follows:—

"On behalf of the citizens of Hyderabad, the members of the Municipal Corporation, I, in my capacity as the *Meer* of the Corporation at this opportunity, extend to the delegates of the All-India Oriental Conference, the All-India Historical Congress and the All-India Numismatic Society, most hearty welcome to this city. A marked feature of this city is that it has among its inhabitants people from nearly every town and every city of India. Considering this representative character of Hyderabad, its geographical position and historical and

cultural background, it is in all fitness that the All-India Oriental and Historical Conference and the Numismatic Society should have met here.

This city happens to be almost the first in India for the area it covers, fourth for its population, and the very last for its low rates of municipal taxes, yet is not behind any other municipalities for the municipal services and the civic amenities it has provided to the citizens. This has been possible due to the close co-operation of the City Improvement Board of which Walashan Prince Nawab Muazzam Jah Bahadur is the President. An instance of this co-operation is this garden, wherein members of the corporation have the delight to entertain you.

Our guests, we are really proud to have amidst us such learned and distinguished scholars of History and Oriental learning as yourselves. We only wish that your stay in Hyderabad was a longer one, so that we could make your stay more interesting. We do hope you will visit this city again and give us the pleasure of receiving you as our guests."

On behalf of the guests Rao Sahib Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari, Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Oriental Conference and President of the Indian History Congress replied in the following words:

"Your Excellency, Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am greatly honoured by the privilege given to me to give expression to our sense of gratification and thankfulness to the Municipal Corporation and its honoured President, to His Excellency the Chancellor and Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University both of whom are present at this function, and the other authorities of the University who were responsible for the conduct of these Sessions of the learned bodies assembled under their auspices so efficiently and on such a magnificent scale. We feel particularly honoured for the kind reception given by the Municipal Corporation to the delegates and members of the Conferences, in token of the appreciation of our work and of the centuries-old tradition of patronage of learning and arts extended by the rulers of the Deccan from past ages and continued undiminished and greatly enhanced by our noble patron, His Exalted Highness, Sultan-ul-Ulum, the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. This great city, which has been ever so hospitable to scholars irrespective

of the particular branches of learning that they follow, is a most admirable embodiment of the spirit of the harmonising of cultures and literatures that mingle together in India and particularly in the Kingdom of the Deccan.

The pleasing prospect of the river-garden with vistas of noble buildings rising all round, recall to my memory the glorious description of this city given my Meadows Taylor over a century ago and by W. S. Blunt over half a century from now; the former described the city as the essential meeting-ground of all streams of Indian life, the latter pictured it as a great flower-bed dotted with noble palaces situated on its spacious gardens. Now we see a city enhanced in its attractiveness by all the fruits of town-planning efforts and ingenuity of the most modern and efficient type. This has, however, not made Hyderabad lose one jot its old charm of historic interest and attractiveness. Our hosts have made the city the fitting embodiment of the old and the new, of the progressive, and of the preservation of Hindu and Muslim features in their full conjoint beauty and with the addition of all the amenities of modern civic life.

This party which we owe to the generous appreciation of learning characteristic of the Raja Bahadur and of the unforgettable, Municipal Commissioner Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung Bahadur reminds me of the happy blending of the many-sided scholarship that is visualised in this gathering and that has always been an inherent feature of the patronage extended by the ruling dynasty from the time of their advent into the Deccan and sustained in ever-growing measure by H.E.H. the present Nizam, Asafjah VII, as well as by the aristocracy both Muslim and Hindu, that has, been a source not only of inspiration and support to scholars and artists, but has ever been most useful and instrumental in elevating the condition of the people and in preserving and enhancing the reputation of the State. Once more, on behalf of all the guests assembled here, I deem it a great privilege to tender our thanks to our hosts."

Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, President of the All-India Oriental Conference, also spoke on the occasion and thanked the hosts.

At 6 p.m. Khan Bahadur Dr. M. S. Commissariat delivered a lecture on "The Glories of Medieval Gujerat" in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Indian History Congress.

At 9 p.m. a select buffet dinner was given by Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur at his city palace to which were invited the Office-bearers of

the Local Reception Committee and the Members of the Executive Committee of both the Conferences and other prominent officials of the State and the Hyderabad Residency. The Hon'ble the Resident, His Excellency the President and Members of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council and nobles were also the distinguished guests of the evening. The Nawab Sahib had kindly arranged for the exhibition of his fine collection of art and antiquities also.

Excursions:

Under the joint arrangement of the Local Working Committees of the All-India Oriental Conference and the Indian History Congress excursions to the following places of historical interest were conducted as per programme issued on the occasion :—

1. Kondapur—The site of an old Andhra town and Archaeological excavations of the 1st and 2nd century A.D.,
2. Bidar—The famous capital of the Bahmanids.
3. Ellora and Ajanta caves—The world famous Buddhist and Aurangabad & Daulatabad Jaina Caves, and other unique monuments of the Deccan.
4. Warangal—The famous capital of the Kakatiya Dynasty with its Thousand Pillared Temple.

The departure of the Delegates and Members took place on the 23rd of December 1941 and the Session came to a close.

Acknowledgments :

This report of the Proceedings of the Eleventh Session would remain incomplete if due acknowledgement is not made of the debt of gratitude to the leading sponsors, prominent benefactors, distinguished supporters, active helpers, co-workers, comrades and assistants who have really contributed to the success of the Hyderabad Session.

Foremost among them is His Excellency Colonel Sir Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., Nawab of Chhatari, President Executive Council, Chancellor Osmania University and Vice-Patron of the Conference, who not only honoured the Conference by presiding over the Inaugural ceremony and inviting the Delegates and Members of all the Conferences to a grand At-Home at the Shah Manzil, but graciously patronised the local organisation by readily sanctioning the Departmental grants and issuing orders for State-help

both as President and Chancellor. The Hyderabad Session would not have attained such a measure of unprecedented success, if His Excellency the Vice-Patron of the Conference had not evinced such keen personal interest and characteristic zeal for the promotion of Oriental learning.

It would be in the fitness of things to mention the fact that all the earlier stages of the holding of the Tenth and Eleventh Sessions were completed during the tenure of the Presidentship of the Late lamented Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari who, even after assuming the charge of his high office as Information Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, took a deep interest in the wrok of the Conference and sent a noble message to the Hyderabad Session a few days before the close of his eventful career. His donation to the Conference as former Vice-Patron is another instance of his generosity.

We are extremely grateful to the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who was the main supporter of the Session both on the Government and the University side and enlisted the services of various Government departments in his several capacities as Educational, Political and Finance Member. Much of the success of the local organisation is due to his high administrative talents, broad educational ideals and inherant love of arts and letters. The Hon'ble Nawab Saheb has laid the whole organisation of the Conference under a deep debt of gratitude not only by his liberal donation of O.S. Rs. 400/- to the Reception Committee but by his noble guidance, high inspiration and magnanimous support.

We are also indebted to Prof. Qazi Mohamad Husain, Pro-Vice-Chancellor Osmania University and the Chairman of the Local Working Committee for his deep sympathy with the organisers of the Conference. Heartfelt thanks are due to him and to other members of the Local Working Committee who have been most helpful in directing and supervising the official business of the Hyderabad Session. Likewise we are indebted to Dr. Syed Husain, the Registrar of the Osmania University, for official help and timely assistance.

Among the prominent benefactors of the Hyderabad Session are the Hon'ble Sir Claude Henry Gidney and lady Gidney who honoured the Conference by their presence at the Opening Session and other social functions. We are also highly indebted to our distinguished

nobles for their traditional hospitality and benevolent support. The Hon'ble Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur Asafjahi, the Amir-i-Paigah Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur are among the distinguished hosts who have laid the Conference under a deep debt of gratitude by their lavish entertainment and magnificent hospitality of which mention has been made previously. We are also indebted to Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Mahdi Jung Bahadur, and Nawab Dost Mohamad Khan who have contributed generously to make the Session a great success.

The Local Working Committee is highly indebted to the generous support and benevolent co-operation of the following State officials and departments:

Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Secretary Political Department deserves a deep debt of gratitude for his several kindnesses in this connection. The Nawab Saheb not only helped us in the renewal of the grant of his department amounting to O.S. Rs. 3,000|- but put all the resources of the Political and Amira Department at the disposal of the local organisers in order to make the stay of the State-guests at the Rocklands Guest House perfectly comfortable and to ensure the successful performance of each State function. Nawab Ali Yawar Jung Bahadur, Secretary Constitutional Affairs, has been a prominent and staunch supporter of the Session. Although much of his time was taken up by the affairs of the Indian History Congress, he, with his characteristic zeal for Oriental studies was in full sympathy with the activities of the All-India Oriental Conference, and materially helped us by expediting the publication of a guide to Hyderabad entitled "Some Aspects of Hyderabad" and by its free distribution to all the members and delegates of the Conference. For this and many other favours we are highly grateful to him. We are also thankful to Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, former Director of Archaeology and President of the Conference for the departmental grant of B.G. Rs. 1,000|- and defraying the expenses of the Exhibition and other help. To the Secretary and the Joint Secretary of the Education Department, the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, the State Architect and the Superintending Engineer, Osmania University Buildings, and the City Improvement Board, the Secretary of the Petrol Rationing Board, the Controller State Broadcasting Department, the Commissioner of the City Police, and the Director-General of the District Police, the Deputy Director of the Amira Department,

and Mr. G. Raghunathmall, Banker, we are indebted in several ways. They have all helped us to carry out the arrangements successfully for which we thank them most heartily.

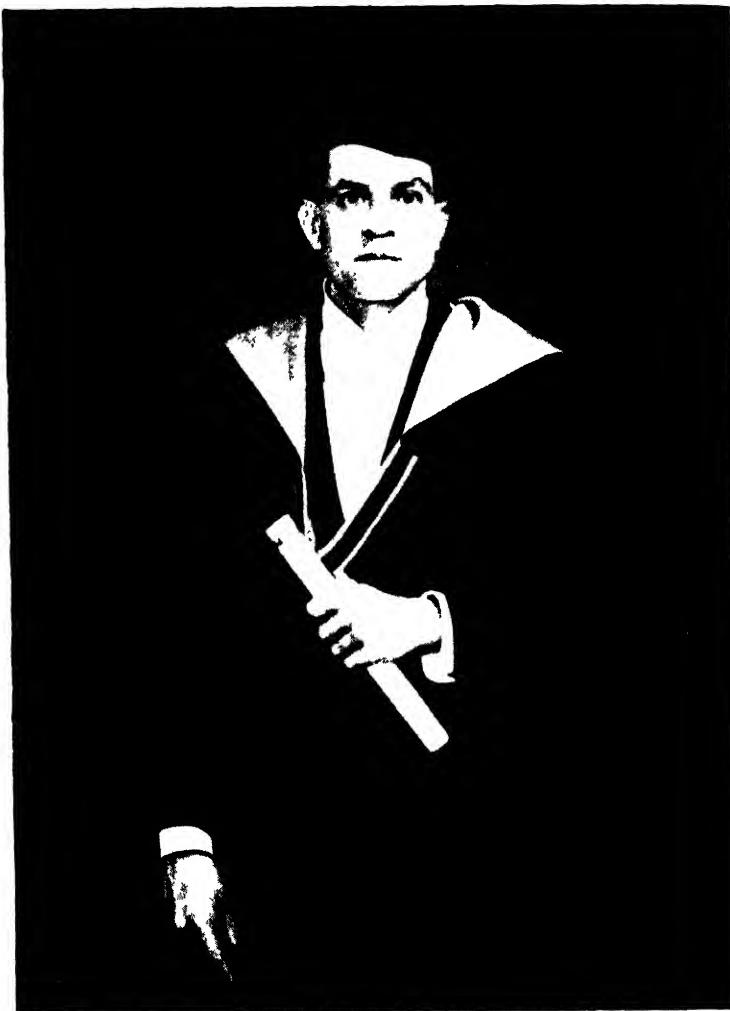
Among co-workers who are actually responsible for the manifold arrangements of the Conference and deserve the highest praise for their sacrifice and service are:

Prof. Wahid-ur-Rahman, (office-in-charge of Lodging), Dr. Hamidullah, (officer-in-charge of Academic and Sectional Meetings), Dr. I. Tepa, (officer-in-charge of Reception of guests), Prof. Subba Rao and Mr. Khalil-ur-Rahman, (officers-in-charge of Boarding arrangements), Mr. Khaja Mohamad Ahmad, (Secretary, Historical Exhibition), Mr. Syed Yusuf and Mr. Abdul Majid Siddiqi, (officers-in-charge of Excursions), Dr. Waliuddin, Dr. S. M. Zore, Dr. A. Sharma, Mr. Latif Ahmad Faruqi, Mr. Younus Wafaqani, Lt. Hafizullah of the U.T.C., Mr. Mohamad Younus and Mr. Md. Ather of the O.U.B. project, Mr. Asad Ali and other members of the University staff.

To Prof. Haroon Khan Sherwani, Local Secretary of the Indian History Congress, we are much obliged for his kind co-operation in the joint arrangements of common functions.

The Local Sectional Secretaries who most ably conducted the business of the Sectional Meetings and are responsible for the Academic success of the 18 sections of the Conference whose names have been mentioned previously also deserve our highest gratitude.

Last but not the least are the band of volunteer students, members of the O.U.T.C., and office establishment, who have actually served day and night most willingly deserve our warmest thanks.



Local Secretary

DR. M. NIZAMUDDIN, Ph.D. (Cantab.),
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSIAN, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY,

Conclusion :

In the end it is necessary to mention that without the expert advice of the Executive Committee of the Conference and noble guidance of the higher authorities and the hearty co-operation of brother colleagues, the Hyderabad Session would not have attained such outstanding success. The work of organising the Session began in 1938 and its official business has continued upto this time. The details of this arduous task and the Proceedings of the various Meetings and Committees held in this connection are too lengthy to be included in this brief report. The Local Secretary has attempted in the most humble manner to discharge his multifarious duties conscientiously and to fulfil his responsibilities to the Government, the University, the Executive Committee and the Members of the Conference throughout the tenure of his office; but in spite of his humble efforts, if, during this period, any short-comings or defects have been noticed by the authorities, or by his brother-colleagues, Delegates, Members, guests and visitors, he earnestly hopes that they will forgive him and extend the same generous help and co-operation as they have done in the past. The concluding speeches of some of the most prominent members of the Executive Committee, the opinions of the most distinguished visitors and comments of the press about the success of the arrangements of the Session, both from the academic and the social point of view, have been a source of great encouragement to him. He also feels that, notwithstanding great handicaps, if he has been able to render some service to the cause of Oriental Studies and to the intellectual progress of the country by furthering the real aims and objects of the Conference and by strengthening the bonds of union and cultural ties between the scholars and Research Institutions of the State, and those of other provinces of India, his labours are amply rewarded. With this end in view, this brief report is submitted to all the well-wishers of this Conference and devotees of real knowledge.

Dated 1st December, 1943,
Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.

Sd/- M. NIZAMUDDIN,
Local Secretary.

Statement of Accounts :

Statement of Accounts of the Eleventh Session of the All-India Oriental Conference held in December 1941 at Hyderabad-Dn, approved by the Finance Committee held on the 20th of April, 1942.

Income :	O.S.			B.G.		
	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
The Osmania University grant	2,765	2	8	2,870	2	3
The Political Dept. grant	3,000	0	0	2,571	6	10
The Archaeological Dept. grant	1,166	10	8	1,000	0	0
Reception Committee						
Donations & Subscriptions	1,779	5	0	1,525	2	3
Membership Fees of 876 persons.	4,868	5	4	8,740	0	0
Total	18,074	7	8	11,206	11	4
<i>Expenditure :</i>						
Boarding & Catering charges	8,455	4	0	2,961	10	3
Lodging, furnishing etc.	840	18	4	720	11	5
Conveyance & local excursions	960	8	0	828	4	6
Local Secretary's office establishment	801	0	0	686	9	3
Stationary, printing, postage etc.	2,680	5	5	2,297	6	11
Temporary establishment, installations etc.	999	12	0	856	15	1
Reception Committee At-Home	600	0	0	514	4	7
Transport	164	8	0	141	0	0
Poets' Gathering	80	0	0	68	9	2
Miscellaneous	350	0	0	300	0	0
Total	10,932	2	9	9,370	7	2
Balance	2,142	4	11	1,836	4	2
	18,074	7	8	11,206	11	4

Approved

Sd/- Qazi Mohamad Husain, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University & Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Members of the Finance Committee :

Sd/- Syed Husain, Registrar Osmania University.

Sd/- Wahidur Rahman, Prof. of Physics, Osmania University.

Sd/- M. Nizamuddin, Local Secretary. Dated 20th April 1942.

Supplementary Statement of Accounts upto 1st of December 1943.

Income :	O.S.			B.G.		
	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
Previous balance	2,142	4	11	1,886	4	2
The Osmania University supplementary grant	1,284	13	4	1,058	6	11
Total	3,877	2	3	2,894	11	1

<i>Expenditure :</i>	O. S.			B. G.		
	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
Government Press supplementary bills etc.	885	12	0	287	12	6
Temporary establishment						
postage, stationary etc.	350	0	0	300	0	0
Paper for Printing the Pro- ceedings Volume.	320	0	0	685	11	6
	480	0	0			
Total	1,485	12	0	1,278	8	0
Balance in the account of the Conference with the Raghunath- mull Bank.	1,891	6	8	1,621	8	1
	8,877	2	8	2,894	11	1

(Sd) M. NIZAMUDDIN.
Local Secretary.

(Government Rate of exchange O.S. Rs. 116-10-8=B.G. Rs. 100-0-0)

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Finance Committee of the Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference held in the University office on Monday, April 20, 1942 at 10-30 a.m.

Present: Prof. Wahidur Rahman and Dr. Nizamuddin.

1. Resolved that the statement of accounts of arrangements in connection with the Eleventh Session of the All-India Oriental Conference held at Hyderabad in December, 1941, submitted by the Local Secretary, Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference (copy of statements enclosed) be approved.
2. Resolved that the accounts of expenditure in respect of grants from the University, the Political and Archaeological Departments, be forwarded to the Examiner of Accounts.
3. Resolved that Pro-Vice-Chancellor be requested to allow the Local Secretary to draw the sum of Rs. 1,234|13|4 being the balance of the grant sanctioned by the University for the local arrangements of the Oriental Conference, and that the Local Secretary be authorised to keep this money in his custody with a view to meet the charges of printing of the Proceedings of the Conference at a later date when the cost of paper etc. is restored to the normal rates.

Sd/- M. Nizamuddin, Sd/- W. Rahman,
Local Secretary. *Chairman, 20-4-42.*

Dr. Syed Husain, who could not attend the meeting as he had to attend a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine in the Medical College, agreed with the Proceedings.

Approved (Q.M.H.) Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University,

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE COUNCIL.

Minutes of Meetings of the retiring Executive Committee of the Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference held at 11-30 a.m. on the 19th December 1941 in the Arts College, Osmania University, Hyderabad Deccan.

Members Present:

1. Mr. G. Yazdani, M.A., O.B.E., President.
2. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.A., Hon. Treasurer.
3. Dr. M. H. Krishana, M.A., D.Lit. } Hon. General Secretaries.
4. Dr. S. K. De, M.A., D.Lit. }
5. Dr. M. Nizamuddin, Ph.D., Local Secretary.
6. Rao Bahadur Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, M.A., Ph.D.
7. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.
8. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, M.A., Ph.D.
9. Dr. Lakshman Sarup, M.A., Ph.D.
10. Dr. H. C. Ray, M.A., Ph.D.
11. Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivaschari, M.A.
12. Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, M.A.
13. Dr. M. Rama Rao, M.A., Ph.D.
14. Dr. A. S. Altekar, M.A., Ph.D.
15. Prof. P. P. S. Sastri, M.A.

1. Mr. Yazdani explained his Scheme, already circulated to Members of the Executive Committee, regarding a central organisation for the Conference, and his correspondence connected therewith.

After a full discussion of all aspects of the Scheme, the following resolution was passed unanimously (Moved by Dr. R. C. Majumdar and seconded by Dr. L. Sarup) :

That the Executive Committee fully approves of the steps taken by Mr. Yazdani to collect donations for creating a permanent fund for furthering the object of the All-India Oriental Conference, and, especially and without prejudice to other objects, for organising a permanent Office and Secretariat for the Conference and compiling a bibliography of Oriental publications.

2. Resolved that Rule IV of the Rules and Byelaws of the Conference be amended to read as follows:

“IV. The Office-bearers of the Conference for each Session shall be:

- (a) The President,
- (b) Vice-President,
- (c) Secretaries, not exceeding three, and
- (d) The Treasurer.

1. If the President is unable to function, the Vice-President acts in his place.
2. If there is a vacancy in the office of the Treasurer or the General Secretary, the President, shall have the power to appoint temporary substitutes, pending the sanction of the Executive Committee, provided that in such an event steps shall be taken within a month to hold a regular election by correspondence or otherwise, unless the Executive Committee decides to postpone the election until the next actual Session”.
3. Considered the proposal of Dr. M. H. Krishna regarding amendment of Rule IV of the Rules and Byelaws (Membership of the Conference).

Resolved that Rule VI be amended to read as follows:

“VI. Membership: Any person interested in Oriental learning may become a Member of the Conference under any one of the following:

- (a) Full Member, paying a subscription of Rs. 10/- per Session. Every such member, if not in arrears, shall be entitled to participate in the deliberations and administration of the Conference at such Session, in accordance with the Rules and Byelaws, and to receive free the Reports and Proceedings of that Session for which he has paid the subscription.
- (b) Life-Member, paying a compounded subscription of Rs. 100/- towards the permanent fund of the Conference. He shall be entitled to all the privileges of Full Member at each Session.
- (c) Student Member. Any bona fide student, certified as such by the Principal or such other competent authority of the institution to which he belongs, may attend the public and sectional meetings of the Conference on the payment of a fee

of Rs. 2/-, but he will not be entitled to participate in the deliberations and administration of the Conference, nor to receive free the Reports and Proceedings".

4. Considered the question of preparing a complete scheme for the foundation of the Indian Academy of Arts and Letters.

Resolved that as soon as the scheme of the permanent organisation and permanent fund materialises, the question of Academy be taken up, and that the General Secretary in charge of the matter be requested in the meantime to prepare and circulate a tentative scheme for consideration at the next Session.

5. Resolved that the following resolutions sent by Dr. Md. Shahidullah be referred to the Philology Section in order that it may come through the regular channel.

(a) That this Conference is of opinion that Linguistic Survey of India and Ceylon is highly necessary for the scientific study of Indian Linguistics, and requests the authorities of the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Coorg and Cochin to hold linguistic surveys of the relevant places, which were left out from the operation of the Linguistic Survey of India undertaken by Government of India.

(b) That Comparative Philology should be made a subject of study in connexion with Classical and Modern Indian Languages for B.A. and M.A. degrees of Indian Universities, where it is not already a subject.

6. Reported the names of ten persons who have been recommended by the Local Reception Committee for being co-opted on the Council (The names as co-opted are given under the Minutes of the Council reported below).

7. The following Sections were approved for future Session of the Conference:

1. Vedic
2. Iranian
3. Islamic
4. Arabic and Persian
5. Classical Sanskrit
6. Philosophy and Religion

7. Pali and Buddhism
8. Prakrit and Jainism
9. History, including Geography, Ethnology and Folklore
10. Archaeology, including Numismatics, Epigraphy, Sculpture
Architecture and Painting
11. Philology and Indian Linguistics
12. Technical Sciences

8. Dr. Majumdar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the General President, Mr. Yazdani, the Treasurer and the General Secretaries for their valuable services during the last two years. Seconded by Prof. P. P. S. Sastri and carried unanimously.

Minutes of Meeting of the retiring Executive Committee, held at 3-30 p.m. on 20th December 1941, in the Arts College.

Members present:

1. Mr. G. Yazdani, President
2. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Hon. Treasurer
3. Dr. S. K. De, Hon. General Secretary
4. Dr. M. H. Krishna, Hon. General Secretary
5. Prof. P. P. S. Sastri
6. Dr. A. S. Altekar
7. Mr. V. R. R. Dikshitar
8. Dr. M. Ramarao
9. Dr. H. C. Ray
10. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar
11. Dr. Rao Bahadur S. K. Belvalkar
12. Mr. P. V. Kane
13. Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. K. Aiyangar
14. Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivasachari.

1. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar presented a copy of the Proceedings and Transactions of the Tenth Session of the All-India Oriental Conference, held at Tirupati in March 1940, together with an audited statement of accounts.

On the motion of Dr. M. H. Krishna, the volume of Proceedings was accepted, and price was fixed at Rs. 10/- per copy.

Resolved that the grateful thanks of the Committee be conveyed to Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar for the publication of the volume under very difficult circumstances.

The statement of accounts was explained by the Hon. Treasurer and discussed, and it was resolved:

"That the statement of accounts submitted by the Hon. Treasurer be accepted, together with the balance and contingent liabilities, and that the General Secretary be authorised to deal, in consultation with the President, with any matter which may arise out of the question of contingent liabilities."

Considered, on the motion of Dr. H. C. Ray, a proposal of Mr. S. N. Sen, Curator of Nepal Museum, regarding collection of diverse materials available from Nepal and Tibet, relevant to the aims and objects of the Conference.

Resolved that the Executive Committee welcomes Mr. Sen's intention to collect materials in the form of books, MSS, objects of arts etc. available in Nepal and Tibet, and appoints a committee, consisting of the following members, to explore the possibilities:

Dr. V. S. Sukthankar
 Dr. S. K. Belvalkar
 Dr. A. S. Altekar
 Prof. P. P. S. Sastri
 Dr. H. C. Ray and
 Dr. S. N. Sen (Convener).

3. On certain motions forwarded by Mr. Kshetresh Chandra Chattopadhyaya who was unavoidably absent.

Resolved that courses of studies for traditional learning in Sanskrit should seek the retaining of the old intensity of knowledge of the Pandits, and that the characteristic features of this learning should not be destroyed by devices of modernisation of the courses. (No action was taken on the other motions forwarded by Mr. Chattopadhyaya).

Minutes of Meeting of the Council held on the 22nd December, 1941, at 8 a.m. in the Arts College.

Mr. G. Yazdani presided.

1. The Rules regarding the membership of the Council were read and explained, and the signatures of qualified members (a list of which was notified previously) were taken.

2. The co-option of the following ten gentlemen, on the recommendation of the Local Reception Committee, was reported and accepted;

1. Principal Abdur Rahman Khan 2. Dr. Brij Mohan Lal 3. Dr. Abdul Muid Khan 4. Dr. I. Topa 5. Dr. S. G. M. Q. Zore 6. Dr. A. Sharma 7. Dr. Waliuddin 8. Mr. Syed Yusuf 9. Mr. Latif Ahmad Faruqi 10. Syed Hashim Nadvi.

3. The Council then proceeded to elect 14 members to the Executive Committee. Votes were taken by ballot. On votes being counted and scrutinised by Dr. Cintamani and one other duly nominated scrutineer, to whom thanks were returned, the following were declared elected as members of the new Executive Committee:

(Names according to the number of votes secured)

	Votes		Votes
Mr. G. Yazdani	.. 43	Professor K. A. Nilakantha Sastri,	.. 30
Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit	40	Dewan Bahadur S. K. Aiyangar	.. 28
Dr. S. K. De	.. 37	Dr. M. Nizamuddin	.. 27
Mr. P. V. Kane	.. 37	Rao Bahadur Dr. S. K. Belvalkar	.. 24
Dr. A. S. Altekar	.. 36	Rev. Fr. H. Heras	.. 22
Dr. R. C. Majumdar	.. 32	Rao Bahadur K. V. Ranga-	
Dr. V. S. Sukthankar	.. 32	swamy Aiyangar	.. 22
Dr. M. H. Krishna	.. 31		

4. The amendment of the Rules IV and VI (as reported above under Minutes of the first meeting of the retiring Executive Committee held on 19.12.41), regarding Office-bearers and Membership of the Conference, was reported and accepted by the Council.

Minutes of Meeting of the newly constituted Executive Committee held at 11.30 a.m. in the Arts College on Monday, the 22nd December, 1941.

The following members were present:

1. Mr. G. Yazdani
2. Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. K. Aiyangar
3. Dr. S. K. De
4. Prof. P. V. Kane
5. Prof. K. A. Nilkantha Sastri
6. Rev. Fr. H. Heras
7. Dr. R. C. Majumdar

8. Dr. M. H. Krishna
9. Rao Bahadur Dr. S. K. Belvalkar
10. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar
11. Dr. M. Nizamuddin.

Mr. Yazdani presided.

1. The President read an invitation from the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, for the next Session of the Conference at Delhi in 1943.

Resolved that the invitation be accepted with thanks, and the General President be requested to communicate the decision of the Committee.

2. The following Office-bearers were elected for the Delhi Session.

1. Rao Bahadur Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, General President, proposed by Dr. V. S. Sukthankar and seconded by Dr. S. K. Aiyangar. Elected unanimously.
2. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Vice-President, proposed by Mr. Yazdani and seconded by Dr. De. Elected unanimously.
3. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Hon. Treasurer. Elected unanimously.
4. Dr. S. K. De, was re-elected unanimously as the Hon. General Secretary.
5. Prof. K. A. Nilakantha Sastri was elected, in the place of Dr. M. H. Krishna, as the Hon. General Secretary. Proposed by Dr. Krishna and carried unanimously.
6. As the Delhi University did not send any proposal regarding Local Secretary, the question of electing a Local Secretary was deferred, and the General President was authorised to take such step as was necessary.

In the middle of the proceedings, Mr. Yazdani had to be absent, and Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. K. Aiyangar took the Chair and continued the proceedings

3. In the vacancies caused in the membership of the Executive Committee by the election of the Office-bearers, mentioned above, the following persons were unanimously elected (in the order of votes secured by them at the Council election) :

Mr. K. C. Chattopadhyay	21 votes
Mr. V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar	21 "
Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala	21 "
Prof. P. P. S. Sastri	20 "
Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari	19 "

4. The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously, to the retiring Office-bearers (Mr. Yazdani, Rao Bahadur Rangaswamy Iyengar and Dr. M. H. Krishna) and other members of the Committee.

5. Reported that the statement of accounts, together with the balance and contingent liabilities, submitted by the retiring Hon. Treasurer was accepted by the retiring Executive Committee, and that it was resolved that the Hon. General Secretary be authorised, to deal in consultation with the President, with any matter which may arise out of the question of contingent liabilities.

6. The following resolution forwarded by the Classical Sanskrit Section was accepted :

- (a) That this Conference puts on record its keen appreciation of the work of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, in bringing out a critical edition of the Mahabharata, the eleventh fasciculus of which has just been published.
- (b) That while reiterating its former resolutions recommending the work to the generosity of discerning patrons of Indian learning and culture, the Conference wants to express satisfaction at the splendid way in which the Imperial and Provincial Governments, the Indian States and generous private Donors have supported and encouraged by financial assistance this great national project.
- (c) That the Conference desires on this occasion to express its special thanks to the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad for their generous donation to the Institute of Rs. 1000/- per annum; and in view of the fact that this annual grant expires in the current year, the Conference earnestly hopes that the grant will be continued for another period in order to help the Institute to bring the work to a successful completion.

7. Reported that the retiring Executive Committee have accepted twelve Sections, enumerated below, for future Sessions of the Conferences.

The newly constituted Executive Committee then proceeded to the election of Sectional Presidents for the next Session, in company with Sectional Presidents, who were present and who were entitled to vote under the Rules and Byelaws.

The following gentlemen were elected as Sectional Presidents for different Sections for the Delhi Session :

1. Vedic	.. Dr. Kunhan Raja (Madras)
2. Iranian	.. Dr. J. M. Unvala (Navasari)
3. Classical Sanskrit	.. Prof. P. V. Kane (Bombay)
4. Islamic	.. Dr. Hamidullah (Hyderabad)
5. Arabic and Persian	.. Prof. Dr. Md. Iqbal (Lahore)
6. Philosophy and Religion	.. Prof. Dr. Umesh Misra (Allahabad)
7. Pali and Buddhism	.. Prof. Dr. P. V. Bapat (Poona)
8. Prakrit and Jainism	.. Prof. Hiralal Jain (Amraoti)
9. History etc.	.. Prof. H. C. Ray (Calcutta)
10. Archaeology etc.	.. Rao Bahadur C. R. Krishnamacharlu (Madras)
11. Philology and Linguistics	.. Prof. Dr. S. K. De (Dacca)
12. Technical Sciences	.. Prof. P. C. Sengupta (Calcutta)

Proceedings of the Closing Session of the All-India Oriental Conference held on the 22nd December, at 3 p.m. in the Address Hall.

Mr. G. Yazdani presided.

1. The following Condolence resolution, moved from the Chair, was carried by the whole Assembly standing :

That the Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference, held at Hyderabad, December, 1941, place on record its sense of deep sorrow at the demise of

Prof. D. S. Margoliouth
 Sir E. Denison Ross
 Mr. V. P. Vaidya
 Sir George Grierson
 Sir Rabindranath Tagore

Sir Ganganath Jha
Prof. C. R. Lanman.

2. The General Secretary, Dr. De, formally presented on behalf of the Local Secretary of the Tirupati Session of the Conference a copy of the Proceedings and Transactions of the Tenth All-India Oriental Conference held at Tirupati in March 1940.

3. Dr. S. K. De, the General Secretary, announced that the next Session of the Conference, at the invitation of the Delhi University, would be held at Delhi in 1943, and that Rao Bahadur Dr. S. K. Belvalkar was elected General President for the Session.

4. The names of the Office-bearers, Members of Executive Committee and Sectional Presidents, of the Delhi Session were announced (as given above).

6. The amendments of Rules IV and VI of the Rules and Byelaws (as given above), passed by the Executive Committee and Council, were reported and approved.

6. Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit moved a sincere vote of thanks to H.E H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Patron of the Conference:

That the Conference desires to convey its grateful thanks to H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad for having graciously consented to become the Patron of the Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference, held at the capital city of his dominions.

The motion was carried unanimously.

7. On the motion of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, a hearty vote of thanks to Col. Sir Nawab Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Chhatari, Vice-Patron of the Conference and Chancellor of Osmania University, was passed unanimously.

8. On the motion of Dr. S. K. Aiyangar, a sincere vote of thanks was accepted unanimously to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University, to the Vice-Chairman Prof. Qazi Mohamad Husain, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, to the members of the Reception Committee, and to the Local Secretary, Dr. Nizamuddin.

9. On the motion of Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accepted to the kind hosts, who extended generous

hospitality to the Members of Conference, especially to Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur, Nawab Zahiruddin Khan Bahadur, Amir-i-Paigah, and Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur.

10. Professor P. P. S. Sastri proposed a cordial vote of thanks in appreciation of the willing and cheerful service of the band of young scouts and volunteers who looked after the comforts of the Members and Delegates of the Conference during their pleasant stay at Hyderabad. Carried unanimously.

11. At the end, Mr. Yazdani expressed his deep sense of gratitude to the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam for making the necessary arrangements for the Session. The Session concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Retiring Office-bearers of the Conference.

(Sd.) S. K. De,
General Secretary,
Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference.

